

THE
HUNDRED OF BOSMERE
BY
WALTER BUTLER

This booklet is an extract of the sections which cover the parishes of Havant and Warblington

Havant Borough History Booklet No. 72

Compiled by Ralph Cousins

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Note: Any apparent spelling variations have been left as in the original copy.

William Bingley, Walter Butler,
and the *Hundred of Bosmere*

John Pile

The authorship of the *Topographical Account of the Hundred of Bosmere, in Hampshire, comprising the Parishes of Havant, Warblington and Hayling* – to give it its full title – has been ascribed, individually, to both the Reverend William Bingley and Walter Butler. Bingley (1774-1823) was a Church of England clergyman who was born at Doncaster in Yorkshire. He graduated from Peterhouse, Cambridge BA in 1799 and MA in 1803. After spending two or three years as a curate at Mirfield in the West Riding of Yorkshire he moved to Christchurch, Hampshire in 1802, staying until 1816. Apart from the Church, Bingley's principal interests were natural history and topography, publishing *Tour of North Wales* (1800); *North Wales* (1804); a popular zoological work *Animal Biography* (1802); *Memoirs of British Quadrupeds* (1809), and *Animated Nature* (1814). On arrival at Christchurch, Bingley's success as an author in the fields of natural history and topography came to the notice of George Rose, Member of Parliament for Christchurch, who encouraged and sponsored Bingley to write a history of Hampshire. Rose backed the project financially and a subscription list was opened. Bingley collected much of the material for the history himself, but around 1812 he issued a printed *Enquiries to the Nobility, Gentlemen and Clergy of Hampshire*, a carefully worded questionnaire designed to elicit as much information as possible about the history and present condition of the county's parishes and manors. In order to make the parish accounts as complete as possible Bingley required access to archives in private hands and he needed to stimulate wider interest in the project. However, subscribers proved too few and Bingley's relationship with his sponsor deteriorated. By 1814 it was clear that the project was at an end. Bingley left Christchurch for London in 1816 and in 1820 he sold his

notebooks to the collector Thomas Phillipps. When the collection came up for sale again in 1979 it was acquired by Hampshire Record Office (HRO). Information about individual parishes was contained in some 70 small notebooks, the contents of which were written up in 13 large volumes, grouping the parishes into hundreds. Christchurch is missing, having been issued and sold separately. Significantly, there are no notes on the Bosmere Hundred parishes of Havant, Warblington and Hayling in the small notebooks; the information having been entered directly into the large volumes. ¹

The reason for the absence of the Bosmere notes is explained by the correspondence of 1813 between William Bingley and Walter Butler, a Havant attorney, included in the HRO collection. Butler was evidently collecting material on these parishes himself, whether in response to Bingley's earlier appeal or for his personal interest it is not clear, but when Bingley declared the project at an end, the material that Butler had contributed was apparently returned to him for private publication. The title page of the *Hundred of Bosmere* informs us that it was printed at the Havant Press by Henry Skelton of West Street and issued in 1817. The size of the edition is not entirely clear and has been estimated variously as 30 and 50 copies. Henry Skelton (1787-1824) and his brother Isaac (1800-1861) were related to, and possibly the grandchildren of, the Reverend Isaac Skelton (1707-1773) vicar of South and North Hayling from 1750 until his death. The Skelton family had been in the printing and publishing business since Thomas Skelton opened his first shop in Southampton High Street in 1781. Despite various financial problems the Southampton business passed through a succession of family members until it was finally wound up shortly after the middle of the 19th century. ² In Havant, Henry's brother Isaac after Henry's death, published, among other things, Richard Scott's *A Topographical and Historical Account of Hayling Island* in 1826.

Whether Walter Butler collected all the material published in the Hundred of Bosmere, or some was added by Bingley, is uncertain.

Butler's name does not appear on the title page, and in the following brief note which follows an introduction he refers to himself as '*the Editor*'.

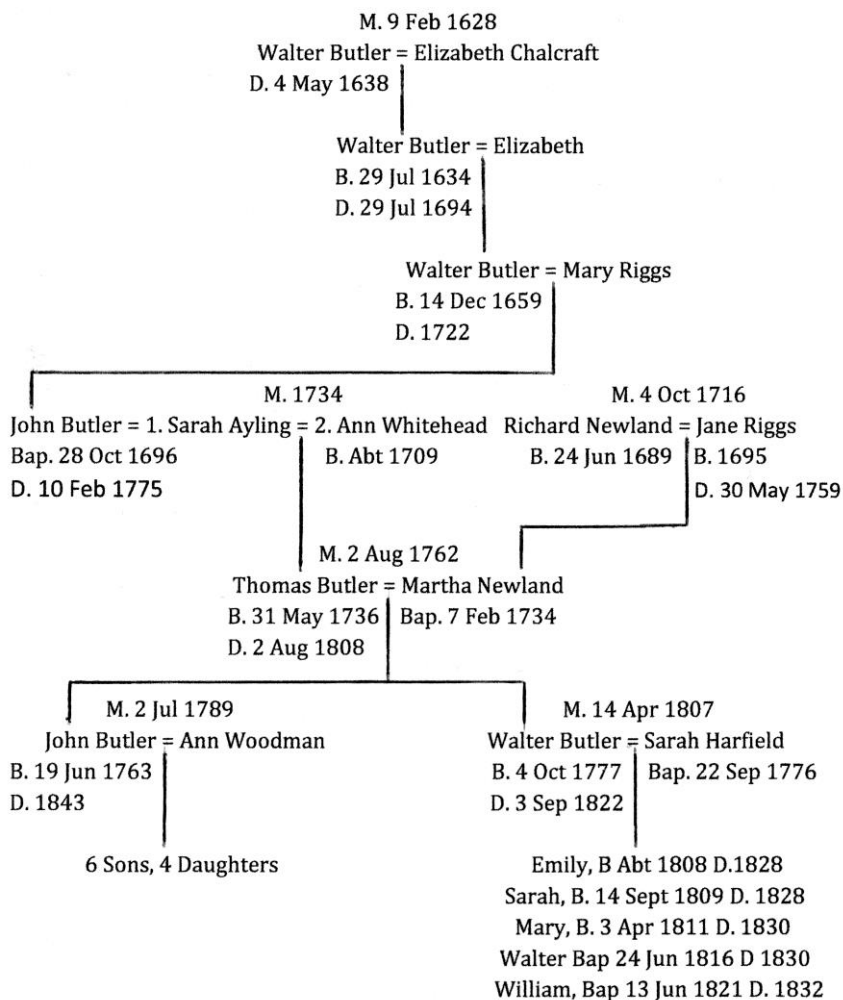
The following pages were compiled for the use of an intended History of Hampshire, undertaken by the Rev. William Bingley, under the Patronage of the Right Hon. George Rose; but as that Work is laid aside, the Editor was induced to publish a few copies to circulate among his friends.

Havant, Dec. 1817.

Charles John Longcroft, who is far from generous in acknowledging his obvious debt to Butler's work, fails to mention him at all in the introduction to his almost identically titled *A Topographical Account of the Hundred of Bosmere, in the County of Southampton, including the parishes of Havant, Warblington, and Hayling*, London: John Russell Smith, 1856, reissued with corrections 1857. However, Longcroft cites the earlier work at various points in his text, for example, on p. 69 Longcroft refers to (*Butler*, p. 53.) but whether as author or editor we cannot tell.

Walter Butler, in his genealogical memoir, traces his family origins in Hampshire back to his great great great grandfather who, according to family tradition, was the 'younger son of a noble house in Ireland, who left his native land in troubled times, and settled at Stanley in a remote corner of the picturesque borderland of Sussex, some two miles from Liphook'. This Walter, the founder of the Hampshire dynasty of Butlers, had an interest in an iron furnace at Fernhurst in Sussex, but the family later moved to Shorts, a farm at Bramshott, where they prospered and established themselves as a respected yeoman family; soon acquiring properties in the surrounding area by purchase and by marriage.³

The earliest known record of the Butlers in Havant is in 1785 when 'Messrs. Newland and Butler, attornies, in Havant, Hants' appear as agents in an advertisement for the sale of a property at Wickham⁴



Outline family tree of the Butlers of Bramshott & Havant, Hampshire

John's career as an attorney probably began in 1784 when, registered as the son and heir of Thomas Butler of Bramshott (and his wife Martha, née Newland), he was admitted to the Inner Temple. The Newlands, a Sussex family, had already achieved the transition from rural yeomen to urban professionals and it is likely that John Butler had been apprenticed to a relative, Thomas Newland, attorney, in Havant.⁵ The Butlers and the Newlands became ever more closely associated both through business and marriage. Thomas and Martha had married in 1762; Thomas's sister Anne married John Newland; and John Butler's younger brother Charles married, as his second wife, Mary Ann Newland. John Butler and Thomas Newland formed a partnership in Havant, probably in West Street, and they are listed as attorneys in the *Universal British Directory* of 1791. By 1828 John Butler now 63 is listed in Pigot's directory on his own – possibly with an apprentice – at an office in West Street, having earlier taken on his younger brother Walter, then aged 17, as an apprentice in 1794.⁶ Apprenticeships of this kind were usually for five years and Walter would have been qualified to practise on his own account by 1800. John and Walter remained in partnership until the latter's early death at the age of 45 in 1822. Walter's professional career may be followed through a series of legal documents and letters relating to the commissions in which he was involved. In January 1802, for example, Walter is nominated trustee in the conveyance of the Barwell property in Westbourne including the sale of the Stansted estate to Lewis Way by the executors (including John Butler) of Richard Barwell in 1809, but there is no evidence of the Butlers' continued involvement with the Westbourne and Stansted properties after Way had acquired them.^{7,8}

Walter Butler, born on Saturday, 4th October 1777, was the youngest son of Thomas Butler of Bramshott and his wife Martha. Captain John Butler, Walter's nephew, described him in a memoir:⁹

He was rather a large framed man and about five feet ten inches in height, of coarse features, with large whiskers, possessing in an

eminent degree the fine formed Butler forehead, with a most benevolent, intelligent expression of countenance, easy, quiet, pleasant manners, of undoubted ability, and from what we now recollect of him, spoke slowly, and always with great sweetness and pleasantry to young people. Walter Butler was a great antiquary and physiogamist, and was the author of several works; an account of Emsworth and a genealogical sketch of his family are however the only two we are acquainted with.

The Captain's account then goes on to describe Walter's wife: 'Miss Harfield, a pretty and amiable woman, who made his happiness the chief object of her existence.' Further research discloses that 'Miss Harfield' was Sarah, the daughter of John Harfield of West Thorney and his wife Sarah, née Baker, baptised at West Thorney on 22nd September 1776 and married there on 14th April 1807 when Walter was 30 and Sarah was 31. They had five children: two sons, Walter and William, and three daughters, Sarah, Mary and Emily, all of whom were baptised – and presumably born – at Havant. All the children died before reaching their majority; Sarah and Emily from Scarlet Fever within a month of each other in 1828; Mary in 1830 aged 18; Walter in 1830 aged 13; and William drowned while swimming in the river at Midhurst with his cousin Frederick Butler in 1832. He was 11. They were buried at Bramshott. Their father was already dead; he had died at Bramshott aged 45 on Tuesday, 3rd September 1822 and was buried there five days later.¹⁰ According to Captain John Butler, Walter's life 'was shortened from the duties of his profession, great anxiety from embarrassed circumstances originating from imprudent, profuse expenditure in a variety of experimental projects', although the immediate cause of death was probably septicaemia from 'an incurable wasting scrofula sore on the arm'. The professional demands upon Walter were, no doubt, considerable and pressed particularly heavily on a man more temperamentally inclined towards the leisurely pursuits of local history and genealogy. Walter's involvement with the sale of the Barwell estate has been mentioned. He was also the deputy steward of the Duke of Norfolk, lord of the 'manor, rectory, and Isle of

Hayling' when Duke Charles died in 1815. The task of preparing the duke's Hayling estate for sale – eventually to William Padwick of Warblington – would have been particularly onerous.

It is hoped that these notes will provide an insight into the the circumstances surrounding the publication of the first *Topographical Account of the Hundred of Bosmere* and some of the personalities concerned. Jill Clayton's paper on William Bingley and his projected History of Hampshire has thrown a flood of light on the man long presumed to be the author of the *Hundred of Bosmere*, but I would suggest that Walter Butler, who modestly describes himself as '*the Editor*' should take his true place as author.

¹ Jill Clayton, William Bingley's History of Hampshire, *Proc. Hampshire Field Club Archaeol. Soc.* **64**, 2009, 223-243 (*Hampshire Studies* 2009)

² Richard Preston, A Precarious Business: the Skelton family of stationers, printers, publishers, booksellers and circulating library owners in Southampton and Havant, c.1781-c.1865, *Journal of the Southampton Local History Forum*, **21**, 3-14 (Autumn 2013)

³ W. W. Capes, *Scenes of Rural Life in Hampshire among the Manors of Bramshott*, London: Macmillan and Co., Limited, 1901, 244

⁴ *Hampshire Chronicle*, 24 October 1785

⁵ Sadler's *Hampshire Directory*, 1784

⁶ Pigot's *Directory of Hampshire*, 1828

⁷ West Sussex Record Office: Add MSS 155,156

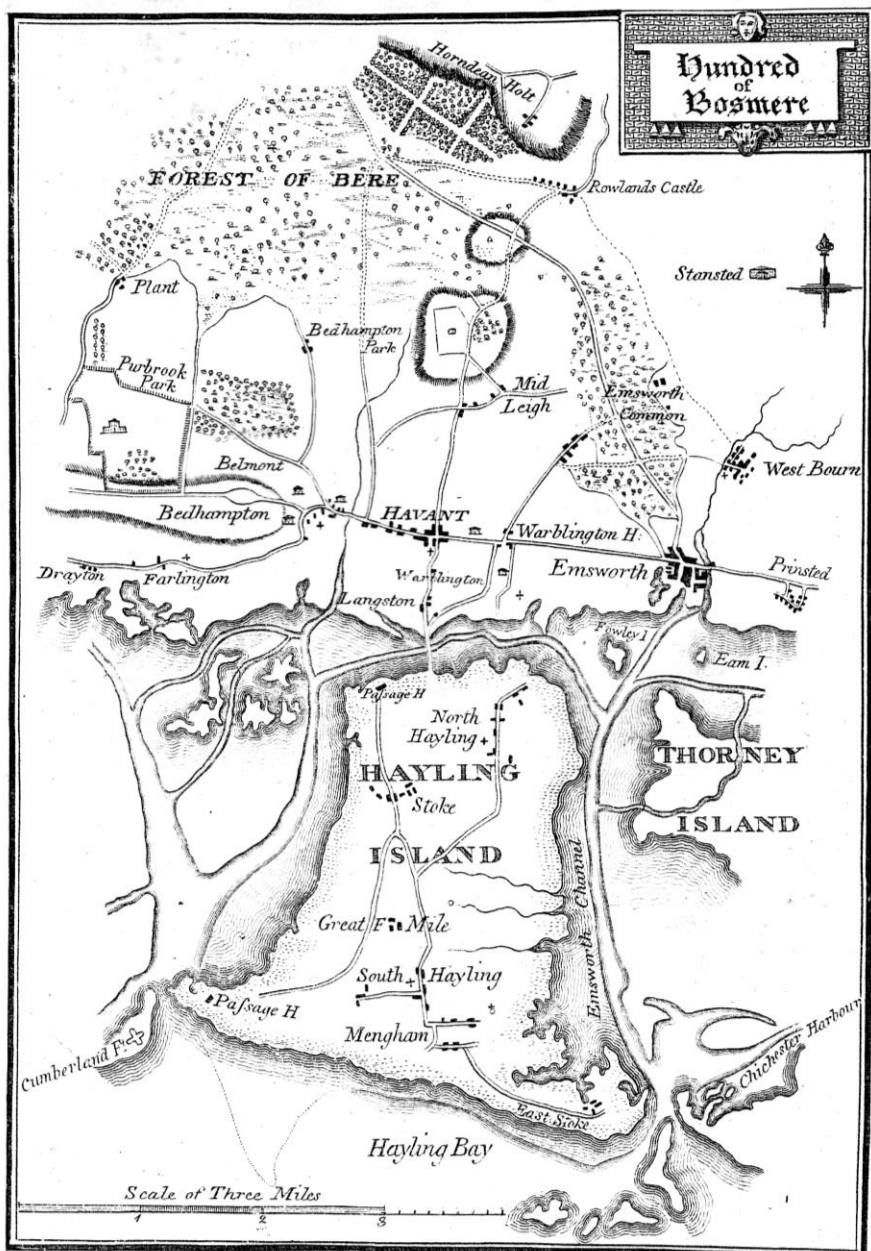
⁸ West Sussex Record Office: Add MSS 18460

⁹ Capt. John Butler, *Genealogical Memoranda of the Butler Family; addressed to the Rev. Thomas Butler; by Walter Butler; with a continuation to 1844, dedicated to Major Charles Butler, by Captain John Butler*, Sibbsagor, Asam, 1845

¹⁰ *Hampshire Chronicle*, 9 September 1822, obituary of Walter Butler

Acknowledgements

I have to thank Ann Griffiths for the help she has given me in finding some of the sources used in this brief account of the personalities behind our first comprehensive history of the parishes of Bosmere hundred and for checking the final draft. I must also thank Ralph Cousins for making the Havant section of Walter Butler's *Hundred of Bosmere* more generally available to local historians and the interested public and for allowing me the opportunity to add this introduction.



T. Goodman, Land Surveyor, Westbourne.

T. King, sculp. Chichester

TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
HUNDRED OF BOSMERE
IN HAMPSHIRE

THE PARISHES OF
HĀVANT, WĀRBLINGTON
and
HAYLING.

Ego apīs matinæ
More modoque,
Grata carpentis thyme per laborem
plurimum.

Hor.

HĀVANT PRESS:

PRINTED BY HENRY SKELTON, WEST STREET

1817

INTRODUCTION

THE HUNDRED OF BOSMERE lies at the south-eastern part of the county, bounded on the north and west by the Hundred of Portsdown, on the east by the County of Sussex, and on the south by the British Channel: it comprises the liberty of Havant, and the parishes of Warblington, Hayling North, and Hayling South; its extreme length from north to south, nine miles, and its breadth from east to west two miles, and contains ten thousand acres.

This Hundred, with the whole county, formed a part of the territories of the Belgae (*The southern shores were first peopled with foreigners from the opposite coasts.* VENERABLE BEDE.), and from its being the southern boundary of the state, was most probably subdued by Vespasian, who, according to Suetonius, after thirty set battles succeeded in subjugating the Isle of Wight, and part of Hampshire to the Roman yoke. From the many local advantages of this situation, from the improvements made by the Romans, the buildings which they erected, the roads which they formed, the agriculture which they introduced, and the commerce which came to their shores, it attracted the notice of the merciless Saxons, whose incursions the Britons were not able to repel; but whether under Cerdic or Ella, is uncertain. Ella landed at Westwittering, at a place which yet retains his name, and after defeating the Britons collected to oppose him, he directed his march eastward, pursuing and harrassing the fugitives; it is therefore most likely that Cerdic established his conquest over this district, and founded his kingdom of West-Sex.

The tract of land which we have undertaken to describe must have been, in very early times, a wood, surrounded by stagnant waters. Its name strongly implies as much, bos, a wood, and mere, bog or marsh land. The woodland nearly to its original extent has reached the present time; but the stagnant waters have been gradually drained, as population increased, and the wants of man demanded further

supplies.

The Romans left traces of their industry and ingenuity; the road which they formed from Portchester to Chichester, is still made use of; their military stations at Warblington Castle, and on Emsworth Common, are very perceptible; and their manufactories of earthen ware are discovered in every direction. Even fragments of their buildings are come down to us; but their successors delighted only in the battle and the chase, and soon destroyed the buildings and other improvements of the Romans, and returned the whole district again into its native wildness.

After which the progress of civilization was too slow to trace its effects through the several gradations it made, although the country was remarkable for its fertility, and population, and for the beauty of its surrounding scenery.

The air is temperate, the summers are moderate, and the winters rendered mild from the warmth of the sea air. Fruit is generally productive, but long ripening, owing to the moisture which pervades the air.

The Hundred may be considered as free from the generality of disorders, except rheumatic fevers, which prevail in a very great degree owing to the moist state of the atmosphere, which invariably produces rheumatisms and catarrhs, and in the summer time the inhabitants often suffer from remittent fevers, which are prevalent towards the autumn. The current of air from the inland country is interrupted by a range of hills, which causes the inhabitants to breath a constant succession of marine atmospheric air, and this blended with the miasmata arising from the neighbouring marshes will account for the frequent typhus fevers, which attack the lower orders of people. With respect to the duration of life, nature seems to have been rather partial to the higher classes, as instances may be found among them of extraordinary longevity, this can only be accounted for by the superior comforts which fall to their lot, and their warmth of clothing.

There are no mines in this district, nor are the minerals worthy particular notice. In many of the low situations the little stagnant pools are often covered with the scum of the oxide of iron; and, from the feruginous colour of the sediment, it is strongly impregnated with that mineral, and may, therefore, be said to partake of the quality of chalybeate springs, so highly esteemed for their medicinal virtues.

There is a great variety of excellent springs, which break out in every direction about the parish of Havant:—

Homewell, rising S. W, of the church yard, perennial, fine transparent water, protected by a wall, runs into the mill-pond.

In the garden, adjoining the mill, a chalybeate spring, changes to a dark purple colour upon infusing gall nuts.

A spring, at Langstone, breaks out under the salt water.

Several fine springs, at Brockhampton, are continually bubbling up through the sand at the bottom, and unite to supply the mill, and form a rivulet into the sea.

The water rising from the springs at Leigh, is soft, transparent, and wholesome.

In Warblington parish wells are of a moderate depth. The finest spring rises at Lymbourn, perennial, transparent, and said to be beneficial to weak eyes.

Emsworth is deficient in springs, except one which rises in the harbour.

The Well Springs, on Emsworth Common, are perennial, taking their rise 110 feet above the level of the sea, in a situation elevated on every side.

Hayling is deficient in springs.

At Emsworth, after vegetable mould we find gravel mixed with clay,

beneath this is generally found a thin layer of concreted sand, intermixed with innumerable *dentali*, and impressions of the shells of the *turbo*, after this a considerable strata of sand, next to that clay, in which is often found a native fossil called partition stone, from the various lamina or thin plates of spar which divide it.

On the north and more elevated parts, the land is more or less mixed with smooth pebble stones, evidently rounded by the attrition of the waves, and here as well as in the lower parts the sand is concreted, but not of so hard a consistence, containing the same kinds of fossils, amongst which has been found an impression of the *strombus pes pelicani*.

Till a change of manners had taken place, a greater solemnity was observed in the preliminary forms of a will: considered as the last act of a person's life, we need not be surprised at the spirit of atonement and expiation which appears in every line of the following introduction to a gentleman's will of the latter part of the seventeenth century:

In nomine Dei, Amen. Forasmuch as the life of man in his best estate, is very frail, and every moment subject to manifold accidents and miscarriages, and death is most certain and inevitable, though the time and manner of its approach be most uncertain and various, and conceiving it a duty incumbent on me to settle, as much as in me lies, my temporal concerns before I die, I, Thomas Palmer, esq. upon serious consideration of these things, and out of an earnest desire, when death shall summon me hence, (for which God in his mercy) prepare me) to be freed as much as is possible from the cares of this present life, do in the name and fear of God, make, publish, and declare my last will and testament as follows: first I commend my soul into the hands of almighty God, and my body I commit to the earth to be decently buried—

Many other changes have taken place, and before the introduction of stage coaches, a broad-wheeled waggon, provided with seats, travelled

regularly from Portsmouth to Chichester; the people of best condition occupying the front seats at sixpence each, while inferior persons sat behind; and in this style did our prudent ancestors even travel to London.

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The following pages were compiled for the use of an intended History of Hampshire, undertaken by the Rev. William Bingley, wider the Patronage of the Right Hon. George Rose; but as that Work is laid aside, the Editor was induced to publish a few copies to circulate among his friends.

Havant, Dec. 1817.

HAVANT

THE LIBERTY of HAVANT is bounded by Bedhampton, Warblington, and Langstone Harbour, and includes the Tythings of Havant, Brockhampton, Leigh, Langstone, and Hayling North.

With respect to the origin of the place, we may imagine our ancestors were induced to settle here from its vicinity to the Forest and the sea shore, which enabled the settlers to follow either their favourite pursuit of hunting or fishing, the chief employment of the Britons; or, in making salt, as it appears from Domesday Book, that there were three salterns existing at that early period.

It is thus mentioned in Domesday:—

The monks of the diocese of Winchester hold Havehunte; they always held it. It was assessed T. R. E. at ten hides. It is now assessed at seven hides. Here are four ploughlands; twenty villagers employ six ploughs. Here are two mills, which pay fifteen shillings; and three salterns, which pay fifteen pence; also woods, which furnish ten hogs. It was, and is now worth eight pounds. Brockematon was, and is now worth one hundred shillings. (Hampshire, extracted by Warner, from Domesday.)

It appears from the survey that Havant, at this remote period, was far from being inconsiderable; it was under the protection of the monks, who, as sir John Cullum observes, were mild and indulgent landlords, and their government favourable to national prosperity. (*History of Hawsted.*)

THE TOWN is built upon the road which leads from Chichester to Portsmouth where the road from Rowland's Castle to Langstone Harbour crosses; and being stationed mid-way between Chichester and Portsmouth, has a constant thoroughfare. That part of the road which passes through the town from east to west was formed by the Romans,

as various coins, from time to time, have been discovered. The castrum, at Warblington, communicated with it; and the remains of Roman pottery, at Mayze Coppice, at the entrance of Havant, and on the Prinsted bank, shew the progress the Romans had made towards a settlement in this neighbourhood. The superior excellence of Langstone salt, its valuable fishery, and the contiguity of endless forests, must have attracted the early settlers of this town to form their village. As soon as it became vested in the monks at Winchester, the inhabitants were protected, and confirmed in christianity by the erection of a church. As it increased in numbers, the bishop of the diocese obtained of king John the grant of a market, to be held *every week in the village of Haueunte*: and, in the reign of Henry VI the market was confirmed, with the additional grant of a fair for two days, on the eve and festival of Saint Faith, the patron saint of the parish.

(In the time of Edward I it was commanded and forbidden by the Statutes, that neither fairs or markets be kept in church-yards; and that every lord, at the beginning of his fair, do cry and proclaim therein how long such fair should endure: and by a Statute, 5 Edward III. the merchants, after the end of a fair, were to close their booths and stalls, without putting any manner of ware or merchandize for sale, upon pain of forfeiting to the king double the value of that sold.)

We do not perceive any traces of antiquity in the present buildings, except one in the corner of the North-street, which appears to be of the age of Edward III. From tradition this was the parsonage house, occupied by Dr. Aylward, and in which he entertained his munificent patron, William of Wykeham. On the outside are Wykeham's arms; and several of the houses on the west side of the North-street are held under the manor of Havant Rectory. Till the destructive fire, which changed the general appearance of the town, about sixty years ago, every house was provided with a porch before its door, with a latch and string, and other marks of antiquity.

THE MANOR of "Havonte" was given to the church of Winchester by king Ethelred, the son of Edgar (*Monas, Angl.*): and continued in the possession of the bishops, till 1553, when it was leased out, for three lives to sir Richard Cotton, knight, comptroller of Edward the Sixth's household.

20th Dec. 30 Elizabeth, in lease to Henry Cotton, clerk, "Fermarii Manerii."

9th Nov. 33 Elizabeth, a court of Jane Cotton, his widow.

42 Elizabeth, a court of Henry Cotton, bishop of Salisbury. (Court Rolls).

On the 21st Feb. 1647, the commissioners for the sale of church lands sold the manor to William Wolgar, for £1,162 5s. 4d. (*An Account of the Sale of Church Lands belonging to the See of Winchester, during the Civil Wars. MS. Bodleian Library, Rowl. B. 236.*)

14th Dec. 1727, Isaac Moody, by will devised the manor to his son, John Moody.

17th Nov. 1763, John Moody, esq. by will devised it to his great nephew, James Newland, esq. who dying intestate, the manor passed to his brother, Richard Bingham Newland, esq. who conveyed it to William Garrett, esq. the present owner.

There is no manor house, nor the remains of any.

The estates held of the manor are copyhold of inheritance, descend to the eldest son or eldest daughter, subject to a stinted fine, and on the death or alienation of a tenant to a heriot, the best good. The widow is entitled to her bench by paying the fine of a penny.

The following peculiar terms are used in the Court Books:—

A Toft or Curtilage, and Hilve of Land. A Doll of Land. A Butt of Land. Loccage Land. A Yardland of Bondland, 36 acres.

THE COURT LEET is of Saxon original, and was the court of the Lathe. In ancient times the counties were sub-divided into lathes, rapes, wapentakes, and hundreds; and the sheriff twice a year performed his *Tourn* or perambulation for the execution of justice. Afterwards this power of holding courts was granted to various great men; and these courts have descended to the present times without much variation, under the name of Leet or Lathe Courts. (2 Hawk. 72.)

The principal business of this court has long since devolved upon the sessions, but the court is annually held in the month of October, nuisances enquired into, and the following officers appointed:

Two Constables for the Liberty of Havant

Tythingman for Havant, Leigh, Brockhampton, Hayling North

Coroner of the Market, Leather Sealer, Ale Taster, And Haywards.

The following presentments of the time of Elizabeth are taken from the Court Books:

A lady, of the name of Eleonora, the wife of Humphrey Baron, was sentenced by the jury of the court to be publicly reprov'd, and condemned to the cucking-stool, (*A certain engine of correction that formerly existed in most parishes, for scolds; and, according to Lord Coke, is derived from cuck, to scold or brawl, and ing, signifying water, because a scolding woman was punished by sousing in the water. (3 Inst. 219.) This punishment was certainly intended by our barbarous ancestors for the ladies only, under an idea that women alone could be guilty of the offence.*) for being a scold. The lady thrice underwent this ignominious punishment, but was at last declared by the jury to be incorrigible.

In the beginning of the reign of James, the cucking-stool fell to decay; and soon afterwards the inhabitants were fined 40s. for suffering it to go to ruin.

Robert Smith, a miller, fined 3s. 4d. for taking excessive toll.

Robert Woods and Nicholas Godfrey, for playing at cards, in the house of Arthur Woolgar, fined 12d. each.

Playing at cards is not prohibited by the common law. Dalton, c. 46. only by the Statute, 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9. Where a person shall, for his gain, keep a house for gaming, the penalty is 40s. a day.

The first duty on cards, 9 Ann. c. 23, s. 39. of 6d. per pack.

A paine, that no butcher within this libertye doe sell any bull's flesh within the town of Havant, untill the same be bayted in the market place, vppon paine euerie of them, 6s. 8d.

And by custom of the Leet, the butchers that exposed meat at the shambles for sale, were obliged to keep a candle burning on their stalls while bull-meat was selling.

The MANOR of FLOOD lies wholly in the parish of Havant, extending from the borders of the Thicket into the town, consists of copyholds of inheritance, each of which is subject to the payment of a heriot on death or alienation, a fine on admission, and to an annual quit rent. On the death of a copyholder intestate, the widow is entitled to her bench, and the eldest son to the estate.

In 1646, William Woolgar, gent. was lord.

1725, Isaac Moody, gent.

1729, John Moody, esq.

Richard Bingham Newland, esq.

1815, William Garrett, esq. the present proprietor.

HAVANT RECTORY MANOR, held under the rector of the parish, extends its jurisdiction over several houses and gardens, forming part of the west side of the North-street of Havant, are copyholds of inheritance, subject to a fine on admission, heriot on death or alienation, and to the payment of quit rents.

HALL PLACE MANOR comprised a farm house, curtilage, mill, several inclosures of arable and meadow land, lying dispersed over the parish,

and quit rents payable by the owners of different houses in Havant, but had no copyhold under it. The old manor house is reported to have been built with part of the materials of Warblington Castle, had a date of 1640, was pulled down in 1795, to make room for a handsome modern structure.

1st Dec. 1699, Francis Woder, being seized in fee of this estate, devised the same to his half sister Dorothy Evans.

Dorothy married Arthur King, in the service of the East India Company, and by her will, 25th December, 1711, gave the estate to Elizabeth, the wife of Nathaniel Halsey.

Elizabeth married Josiah Chitty for her second husband, and afterwards Ascanius Christopher Lockman, of Richmond, esq. who died in 1741.

The estate, after being in chancery, descended to Elizabeth, the only child of John Halsey, who was the only son and heir of Elizabeth, by Nathaniel Halsey, her first husband.

4th Oct; 1777, conveyed by Elizabeth Halsey to Thomas Jeudwine, esq.

THE CHURCH is dedicated to Saint Faith, and is erected in the centre of the town, in the angle formed by the south and west streets; and consists of a chancel, vestry room, aisle, north and south transeps, and a square embattled tower; the whole built at different periods.

The chancel is an ancient part of the church, and was formerly lighted by three windows on the south side, two on the west, and a large window to the east, at one time embellished with stained glass, but now partly blocked up by monuments. The east window is entirely concealed by an altar piece, with fluted Corinthian pillars, the donation of a Mr. Freebourn in 1727; the ceiling is ribbed with intersecting arches.

Beneath a piece of sculpture, by P. M. Van Gelder, representing an elegant female, placing round an urn a chaplet of flowers, are the following lines:

Sacred to the Memory
OF Mrs. SELENA NEWLAND,
the Wife of Bingham Newland, esq. of this place,
who with Meekness, Patience, and Resignation,
endured a lingering Consumption,
and died the 30th day of January, 1786, aged 31 years.

If conjugal affection and maternal tenderness,
If sincerity in friendship, and an open hand
towards the relief of indigence, claim the tribute of a tear,

Reader,
Thou mayst pay it to the Memory of her,
whose loss is severely felt
by her husband, her children, and her friends.

Near this
lyeth ISAAC MOODY, Gent.
Of this place,
who departed this life Nov. the 9th, Anno Domini 1728,
In the 55th year of his age.

Also, near this
lyeth REBECCA,
Wife of the above Isaac Moody,
who departed this life October the 13th, Anno Domini 1726,
In the 48th year of her age.

On the outside
of the opposite wall
is deposited all that was mortal of
JOHN VENTHAM,
the immortal part is gone, through the merits
of a crucified Redeemer, to join its
GREAT ORIGINAL.
This awful change was on the
23d day of March, 1775,
after a life of 29 years.

The nave or body of the church is very spacious; on each side of which are three clumsy pointed arches, supported on low round Saxon pillars, the capitals ornamented with rude sculpture. Beyond these pillars are side aisles; and above, an organ loft and gallery. *The organ was added in 1779.*

The south aisle appears to be of the age of Henry VII.

The following inscription is placed on a handsome oval tablet, surrounded with naval insignias:

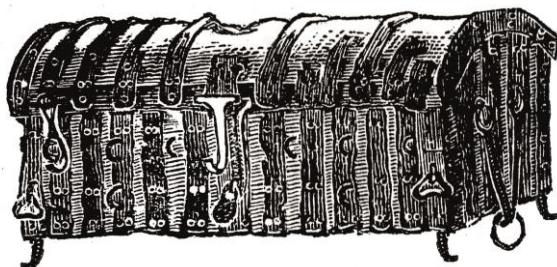
To
The Memory of
CHARLES MARSHALL, esq.
Near forty-five years Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.
He was a dutiful and loyal subject,
a brave and experienced officer,
a skilful and intrepid seaman,
an affectionate relation, a faithful friend,
and an honest man.
He died on the 28th day of December, 1803,
Aged 65 years.

This gentleman being early destined to the service of his country, was placed at the Naval Academy, at Portsmouth, to complete his studies, and in due time entered as a midshipman in the navy, in which

situation he continued till 1759; when being entrusted with the care of the Sea Flower cutter, he happened to be at Flushing, when a messenger arrived over-land on his way to England, bringing dispatches from Admiral Boscawen, announcing his glorious victory over the French fleet under the command of Admiral de la Clue, in the Mediterranean. This messenger being extremely anxious to get to England, and having in vain applied to the masters of the packet boats for a conveyance, who all declined undertaking the passage, on account of a violent storm which then prevailed, he was referred to our young seaman, who impelled by zeal for the service of his country, the spirit of adventure, and the hope of promotion, did not hesitate to take him on board, and set sail in defiance of wind and waves. In the course of his voyage he passed through the fleet stationed in the Downs, under the command of commodore Boys, by whom he was brought to, and ordered on board the flag ship, when understanding the nature of the expedition, the commodore very kindly gave the young officer instructions to proceed to London, and also how to conduct the messenger and the dispatches properly to the Admiralty, so that he might not be disappointed of his well-earned and expected promotion.— This being duly attended to, he arrived in London early in the morning of Sept. 10th, 1759, and was that day, in reward of his zealous services, duly sworn, and received his commission as a lieutenant of the navy, being then twenty-one years old; and in this station he continued in actual service nearly thirty years*, in the East Indies, in the West Indies, and in North America, with a most unblemished character for courage and professional skill, yet ever out of the way of promotion; when his health declining, and being subject to the daily mortification of seeing his juniors promoted over him, he, about twenty-six years since, retired from active service (retaining his commission) to the comforts of an easy fortune. He was, as stated in his epitaph,- in every respect, a dutiful and loyal subject, a diligent and experienced officer, a skilful and intrepid seaman, an affectionate relation, a faithful friend, and an honest man.

** On board one ship, the Asia, six years, which he always asserted was a circumstance unparalled in the annals of the royal navy.*

The north aisle is parted from the entrance to the church by a heavy wooden screen, and now much incommoded by the irregularity of pews, and the steps leading to the galleries above. In the centre of this aisle lie the remains of Thomas Aylward, the old rector, whose tomb, elevated about twelve inches from the pavement, was lately removed, and fixed upright in the wall, but his bones were not disturbed.



The vestry room is a little square building adjoining the chancel, through which is an entrance. In this room is still preserved the ancient parish chest, of equal antiquity with the church itself; it is of curious workmanship, bound round with iron hoops, and secured by three strong locks.

A bundle of loose fragments of the parish disbursements are the only *curiosities* we have been able to find in the chest; nor could we discover any literary production of a Chatterton or Rowley. [The chest no longer exists.]

The square tower, embattled with pinnacles at each corner, is fifty-four feet high, supported on strong Gothic arches, springing from a cluster of pillars, and standing in the middle of the church, the work of the fourteenth century. The ascent is by stone steps, winding up a small corner tower. In a room below are hung six bells, which chime at stated intervals. From the top of the tower are beautiful and extensive views

of the Isle of Wight, Spithead, and the neighbouring country.

The church would be sufficiently large to receive all the inhabitants of the parish, if the pews were to be made of equal size and uniformity, but at present scarcely one half of the inhabitants are accommodated. In 1798, this evil was endeavoured to be remedied, and, on a petition from the parish, a faculty was issued by the bishop of Winchester, directed to certain commissioners to enquire into and ascertain the several rights to the seats in the church, and to consider of adding more for the general convenience of the parish. The commission was executed after much patient investigation, and the disputed claims partly settled, but the evil cannot be completely remedied till the church is new pewed.

Some of the ancient seats are still in being: and, round the walls are stone seats, for the reception of the poorer classes, now concealed by the side pews.

The pulpit stood against the south eastern pillars of the tower, and in the springing of the arch is a piscina to receive holy water, for the use of the officiating minister.

A plain stone font stands in the middle of the nave, removed from the north aisle.

There are entrances to the church at the west end, at the north end beneath a porch separated from the aisle by two arches, at the side of the south aisle, under covered porches, and into the chancel under a low arched door.

The church was evidently built at different periods; and though Domesday Book is silent respecting it, yet we believe that one existed at that time, and most probably comprised the nave and part of the tower. The top part of the tower is more modern, and its workmanship is easily distinguished from the lower part, which is propt by a massive buttress at the south-eastern corner. The chancel may be ascribed to the age of Henry III. the vaulting of the ceiling, as was customary in that

age, being enriched at each intersecting arch with figures or carved foliage, and its windows appear of the same antiquity,

Various inscriptions on the pavement:

Here lies the body of Henry, son of Henry Carey, gent. and Jane, his wife, who departed this life, 21st of March, in the year of our Lord 1714-15, in the 17-18th year of his age.

Edward Battine, gent, who died, 2nd February, 1672.
Maria, the daughter of William Battine, gent, who died 20th Nov. 1705, aged 17 years.

Elizabeth Battine, daughter of John Battine, gent, who died 7th Nov. 1717, aged 75 years.

James Perrin, gent, died 11th July, 1730, aged 53 years,

William Symonds, gent, died 13 October, 1723, aged 27 years.

Mary, the daughter of William Peckham, of Lethorn, in the county of Sussex, esq. who died 7th July, 1710, aged 19 years.

The church yard contains an acre of ground, walled-in from the street, and has been elevated from it by an accumulation of the mortality of ages.

In Memoria lieverendi Isaaci Skelton,

Hie jacet Isaacus Skelton, et amabilis uxor,
Et cinis est unus quæ fuit una caro,
Anna duos neptisque hos inter contulit ossa;
Corpora sic uno pulvere trina jacent,
Sic opifex rerum Omnipotens, qui trinus et unus,
Pulvere ab hoc uno corpora trina dabit.

Anna Skelton, A. D. 1753, An. Æt 52.

Anua neptis, A.D. 1766, Meusi 7 Æt.

Rev. Isaacus Skelton, A. D. 1773, 66 ann.

Optimorum parentum memoriæ sacrum, et qualis animi testimonium,
hunc lapidum posuere filii superstites, Anno Domini 1777.

John Lellyett, died 28th January, 1794, aged 69

Wing'd with hope, our souls transported fly,
And make their progress through the starry sky;
Delightful passage, sweet celestial road,
That leads us to our Saviour and our God.

William Gray, died 9th Nov. 1810, aged 52

Tho' kindness labor'd to assuage his pain,
And art had lent her soothing aid in vain;
No impious murmurs, no indecent strife,
Mark'd the last moments of his useful life.
Calmly resign'd, he left his cause to God,
And kiss'd with pious lips the friendly rod

In Memory of John Comer,
who departed this life, the 22nd August, 1790,
aged 102 years and 6 months.

Martha Page, died 14th July, 1808, aged 64

Here rests a woman, good without pretence;
Blest with plain reason, and with sober sense.
No conquest, she but o'er herself desir'd;
No arts essay'd, but not to be admired.
Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinc'd that virtue only is our own.
So unaffected, so compos'd a mind,
So firm yet soft, so strong yet so refin'd;
Heav'n, as its purest gold by artists tried,
The saint sustain'd it, but the woman died.

John Martin, died 10th July, 1788, aged 67.

In vain do pompous tombs record our fame,
The best memorial is a spotless name;
This brightest gem with heav'nly splendor shines,
And darts a ray that spreads to distant times.

Edward Moore, died 16th April, 1803, aged 82.

Stonemason.

Reader, attentive view
This solemn ground;
Death has at every age
A victim found.
Oft hath the hand,
Which now hath lost its art.
Engrav'd the feelings
Of the friendly heart.
O may he sing, With never-ending lays,
With saints and angels
God's eternal praise!

To the Memory of Six Children, three Sons and three Daughters
of Thomas and Mary Polington, viz.

William, died 8th December, 1746, aged 18 years
Joseph,21st 9
Charles, 21st 6
Sarah, 21st 4
Ann, 24st 2
Mary, 30th17 months.

Mrs. Mary Jaques, died 1st Nov. 1790, aged 73 years.

Death is the common debt
We all must pay;
Either when years are green,
Or hairs grown gray.
Let us prepare Death's summons to obey,
And crown our night of life
With everlasting day.

John Fleet, died 5th March, 1784, aged 38.

How vain are all the joys of man below;
How soon they're chang'd by death's decisive blow:
At Heav'u's command the dearest friends must part,
And feel the pangs that rend the bleeding heart.

William Tizard, died 15th March, 1763, aged 54 years.

Beneath this stone, among the silent dead,
Here rests a friend, who ne'er his trust betray'd;
Whose unrevealing tongue, and honest heart,
Did ne'er the secrets of his friend impart:
But soon, too soon, he lost his vital breath,
And fell a victim to the stroke of death.
Reader, his memory claims your pitying tear;
An upright, faithful Mason slumbers here.

The Parsonage House stands about a quarter of a mile south of the church, facing a western aspect, with views in front extremely pleasing.

Adjoining is an excellent garden, with an old fashioned clipped yew hedge, and an orchard filled with old standard apple trees; and, at a convenient distance, the barn, stables, gate-room, and eleven acres of inclosed glebe land.

Thomas Aylward, the first rector upon record, was contemporary with Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, and employed by him as his confidential secretary. He appointed him one of his executors, and gave him a considerable legacy. According to tradition, Aylward had the honour of entertaining this munificent bishop as his guest at the rectory, and afterwards wrote the Life of his patron. Wykeham left a MS. professional work to Winchester College, which became specifically entrusted to the care of the warden for the time being, together with a MS. prefixed, containing an account of Wykeham's Life: the former being in the hands of Aylward till he died, came to his executor Exham, (The Will of Thomas Aylward was proved in Doctor's Commons, but the original is lost, and only the registered copy remaining, written in abbreviated Latin.) from whence it is inferred only that the Life was written by Aylward: from thence they both descended in successive charge to the wardens, till Chaundler, warden, deposited it in the custody of Waynfleete, bishop of Winchester; and, as Chaundler himself laments that he could never afterwards recover the sight of it, which he anxiously endeavoured to obtain, it is much to be feared it is now irrecoverable. A Life, like this, written by a confidential friend, would have been invaluable.

Aylward died 6th April, 1413, and was buried in the north aisle of his church, where he is represented in his clerical vestments, in prayer, with the following inscription:

Dne, in tua miserecordia confido.
 Hic iacet Dns. Thomas Aileward,
 quondm Rector, istius Ecclie, qui obiit
 vj. die mensis Aprilis,
 Anno Dni. Millo CCCC. xij.
 Cui aie, ppicietur Deus, Amen
 Sis testis Xte, quod non iacet hic lapis iste,
 Corpus vt ornet. sed mors vt pmediet.

LAWRENCE STONE, 5 and 6 Philip & Mary. (*Court Rolls of Havant Manor*)

ROBERT PYSTOR, 7 James I (*ibid*)

Francis Ringsted is mentioned by Walker in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, as rector of Havant, and, that his estate in Cromwell's usurpation, was sequestered, for which the commissioners brought him to a composition of, £40. It appears by Mr. Stevens' MSS. that Mr. Ringsted had obtained thirty several orders for fifths, but could never get one of them obeyed, insomuch that it broke his heart. (*Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p.347*)

JOHN BELCHAMBER was rector of Havant, 1658. (*Havant Register*)

JOHN WILLIAM BROWNE, inducted June 13, 1668. (*ibid*)

READE, A. M. inducted 9th Dec. 1669. (*ibid*)

Dr. GEORGE HOOPER, an eminent and learned English divine, was inducted into this living March 4, 1670. He distinguished himself above his contemporaries by his superior knowledge in philosophy, mathematics, Greek and Roman antiquities, and the Oriental languages. He was chaplain to Morley, bishop of Winchester, and afterwards to archbishop Sheldon. He passed through many important offices; and died, bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1727. (*Havant Register, Gen. Biog. Diet.*)

JOHN LARDNER, A. M. inducted 22nd Nov. 1672: buried at Havant, 6th June, 1699. (*Havant Register*)

PETER EDGE, A. M. inducted 14th June, 1699. (*ibid*)

ALEXANDER FORRES, D. D. prebendary of Winchester, inducted 16th December, 1702. (*ibid*)

JOSEPH BINGHAM, A. M. inducted 6th of December, 1712, was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in September, 1668; and learned the first rudiments of grammar at a school in the same town, under Mr. Edward Clarke.— In 1683, he was admitted into University College, Oxford, where he behaved in a very sober and studious manner. He took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1687, and soon after was chosen fellow of the same college; he obtained his master's degree in 1690, and was presented by Dr. Radcliffe to the Rectory of Headbourn Worthy, near Winchester, then of the annual value of £100, without any personal application. In this country retirement, and with all the disadvantages which he laboured under for want of useful and necessary books, he undertook a learned and laborious work, the first volume of which he published in 1708, under the title of *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*, or the Antiquities of the Christian Church, in 8vo, which he afterwards completed in nine volumes more, containing twenty three books. He discovers in that work a prodigious fund of reading, especially in the Fathers; as, likewise, a great deal of judgment, sincerity, and candour; and shews what industry and diligent application are capable of doing. He published several other Works; but notwithstanding his great learning, merit, and other excellent qualifications, he continued only rector of Headbourn Worthy till the 6th of December, 1712, when he was collated to the Rectory of Havant, by sir Jonathan Trelawney, bishop of Winchester. Mr. Bingham died 17th August, 1723, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and was buried in the church yard of Headbourn Worthy. Though he had not the strongest constitution, he was a person of great industry and indefatigable application. He expressed, in his will, a dislike to a monument o'er his grave, but there was one intended with the following inscription:

Obstupesce Viator!
 Venerandi hic conduntur cineres,
 JOSEPHI BINGHAM,
 Nati Wakefieldiæ apud Eboracenses,
 Collegii Universitatis apud Oxon.
 Quondam socii.
 Cujus multiplicem si spectes doctrinam
 Quam Scriptis prodidit,
 Si exactam veteris disciplinæ et
 Consuetudinum ecclesiasticarum notitiam,
 Cyprianica ætate vel etiam Ignatiana,
 Moribus quoque primævis Vixisse agnoscas,
 Nisi quod non esset episcopus,
 At væ sæculo meritorum immemori,
 Et ingrato!
 Cum qui patriarchatum in ecclesia meruit,
 Non nisi Headbourn Worthy et Havanti, in agro Hanton.
 Parochus.
 Obiit decimo septimo die Aug.
 Anno Christi, 1723. Ætatis, 55.* * *Biographia Britt.*

RICHARD BINGHAM, A. B. student of Christ Church, Oxford, inducted
 10th December, 1727, and died on his birth day. (*ibid.*) He was buried
 in the chancel, with the following inscription on an oval tablet:

Juxta sepulti sunt
 RICHARDUS BINGHAM,
 Per 37 annos hujus ecclesiæ,
 Rector dignissimus.
 Et MARIA, ejusdem conjux egregia.
 Obierunt
 Hic. annis 61 jam completis,
 Natali die 28 Augusti, 1764.
 Ilia, cum annum ageret 78,
 Die 13 Septembris, 1780.

RALPH BADDELEY, A. M. presented by the crown in trust for the son of Mr. Bingham, 7th November, 1723. (*Havant Register.*)

JOHN MITCHELL, B. D. inducted 1st Feb. 1765. (*ibid*) distinguished as a profound mathematician, appointed one of the commissioners, for ascertaining the correctness of Harrison's time-piece. He was in every respect a worthy character, and much esteemed.

DAVID RENAUD, A. M. born at Whitchurch, in Herefordshire, 1st August, 1730, o. s.— educated at a large grammar-school in Hereford, and removed to Braze Nose College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship; he was presented to the rectory of Lewcombe, near Bristol; and afterwards, by the governors of Guy's Hospital, to the vicarage of Dewsall, in Herefordshire. Dr. Thomas, bishop of Winchester, presented him first to the rectory of Hannington, in this county, and then to the rectory of Havant, into which he was inducted 17th February, 1776, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life, greatly beloved by all the parishioners for his kind and benignant disposition. He died 28th August, 1807, and was buried in the chancel, with the following inscription upon a mural tablet:

Hic infra conditur
Quod mori potuit viri vere Reverendi
DAVIDIS RENAUD, A. M.
Per annos XXXI. hujus ecclesiæ Rectoris dignissimi,
Qui flebilis occubuit die Aug. XXVIII. A. D. MDCCCVII.
Annis LXXVII. modo completis.
Necnon ANNÆ,
Ejusdem conjugis eximiae, quæ e vita decessit
Die Decembris xvm. A. D. MDCCCXIII.
Ætatis suæ LXXIX.
Etiam ANNÆ,
Horum filia dilectæ
Quæ ætate florente morte correpta fuit,
Nata die Oct. XI. A. D. MDCCLXVIII.
Mortua die Maii XVI. A. D. MDCCLXXXIX.

Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, extended his bounty to this church; by his will, he gave "unum vestimentum pro sacerdote diacono et subdiacono, cum capa etiam, et uno chalice." (*Lowth's Life of Wykeham*).

A piece of ground, called the church acre, lying somewhere in the parish, was given to the poor, to be under the direction of the minister and churchwardens; but no one can tell where it lies, and the name of the donor is forgotten. The living is in the deanery of Droxford, and remaining in. charge; having and exercising peculiar and exempt jurisdiction.*

**(The person before whom the testament is to be proved is the bishop of the diocese, where the testator dwelled, or his officer, sauling in certaine peculiar iurisdictions, where by prescription or composition, or other speciall title, the probation and approbation of the testaments, of such as dwell and die within those places, dooth appertaine to the iudge of the peculiar. Swinburn on Wills, ed. 1590. p. 221).*

In Pope Nicholas' Taxation, thus rated. (Tax. Eccl. P. Nich. Anno 1291.):—

	Taxatio			Decima		
Ecclia de Havehunte	£26	13	4	£2	13	4
Et est pensionar	£2	0	0		4	0

In the Abstract of a Roll, 33 Hen. VIII.

In the Augmentation Office (Monas Anglic):

Penc'ones Ecclia de Havent	£2	0	0
In the King's Books (Bacon's Liber Regis.)	£24	6	0½
Yearly Tenths	£2	8	7¼
Easter Dues, but not regularly gathered			4
The Church Rate for 1813	£129	13	9

BAPTISMS.

The first book in parchment begins 18th December, 1653, and ends 13th August, 1731. There appears no birth or baptism in 1670.

The second book begins the 15th August, 1731, and terminates 27th December, 1812.

The new register for baptisms, agreeable to the late Act of Parliament then commences.

MARRIAGES.

The first book begins 24th January, 1653, and from this time to the 24th June, 1657, there are thirty-four entries of marriages before justices of the peace, at Portsmouth—No marriage from 26th January, 1659, to 29th July, 1661—from 27th October, 1664, to 12th May, 1667—from 12th May, 1667, to 29th June, 1669—and from that date, to 4th May, 1673—and terminates 9th May, 1729.

We transcribe the following:—"Mr. George Hatton and Mrs. Elizabeth Belchamber were contracted in matrimonie before Mr. William Mitchell, justice of the peace, the second daie of July, 1656, in the presence of Mr. John Belchamber and Mr. Edward Broom."

Memorandum in the register:—"No marriage in 1697"

The second book begins 19th September, 1731—There appears no marriage from 9th May, 1729, to 19th September, 1731—and terminates 10th February, 1754.

The third book begins 16th August, 1754, and terminates 10th November, 1793.

The fourth book begins 26th Nov. 1793, and terminates 25th December, 1812.

The new register begins 31st December, 1812.

BURIALS.

The first book begins 8th January, 1653—no burial entered from a blank date, immediately following 22nd May, 1660, to 1662—none in 1669—and terminates 15th April, 1697.

"Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. John Belchamber, rector of Havant, buried 1st August, 1658."

Memorandum under the year 1662:— "*Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.*"

"Henry Right, gent, one of ye company under Capteen Slingsby, was buried ye 11th of November, 1676."

The second book begins 7th August, 1698, and terminates 10th September, 1730; but in this book, as well as in the preceding, the names of the persons buried are so much injured by damp as to be illegible.

The third book begins 14th October, 1730—after a burial 21st May, 1758, there appears the following memorandum made in the register:—"The Register from this time, to June 20th, 1761, was destroyed by accident"—terminates 29th November, 1812.

There is a Catholic chapel at Brockhampton, under the care of the Rev. Richard Southworth, attached to the dwelling-house in which he resides, erected in 1752, before which time service was performed at the different houses of the Catholic families. The Rev. David Morgan was the first established minister, and was succeeded by the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Talbot, assisted by the Rev. Philip Windham, the Rev. Richard Cornthwaite, the Rev. James Appleton, the Rev. John Earle, and the present worthy priest, who resigned a professor's chair in the English college at Douay, in Flanders, thirty years ago, to officiate in this sequestered chapel.

In the Pallant is a meeting-house for Dissenters, which has been of late much enlarged. The following inscription over the entrance:

ÆDES
DIVINO CULTUI
VIGENTE SACRA LIBERTATE,
SUB IMPERIO
GEORGII AUGUSTI
DICATA.
MDCCXVIII.

Leigh House has always attracted the notice of strangers, from the peculiar neatness and elegance of its appearance, its forest scenery, and its rich and interesting views of the sea. It stands upon a gentle eminence, in a park of four hundred acres, of hill and dale, ornamented with timber and plantations. All that wealth could command, or art supply, has contributed to embellish this beautiful domain.

The house is substantially built, neatly finished, and comprises every comfort and conveniency in its domestic arrangements. The shrubberies are laid out with taste; and from its numerous wood-walks, at different points, are seen many interesting objects of the neighbourhood. The view of Havant Thicket from the hermitage, clad with ivy, upon the mount is of a more sedate kind, highly interesting from its deep shade in summer, its beautiful tints in autumn, and serving as a contrast to the more brilliant views of the sea and its islands.

The gardens are planned with great judgment, and furnished with pinery, hot-house, green-houses, and stoves, and surrounded with shrubberies and walks communicating in all directions.

The farm buildings, dairy embellished with old china, and pheasantry adjoining, are detached from the mansion, and contribute by their nice arrangement to render this estate one of the most delightful residences in the country.

Adjoining to the Leigh estate is Havant Chace* or Thicket, nearly encompassed by extensive woodlands, and early stocked with fallow

deer, that ranged without restriction over all the neighbouring forest. The timber belongs to the bishop of Winchester, but the tenants of the manor are entitled to herbage for their cattle, and pannage for their swine, during particular periods of the year, as settled by the customs of the manor.

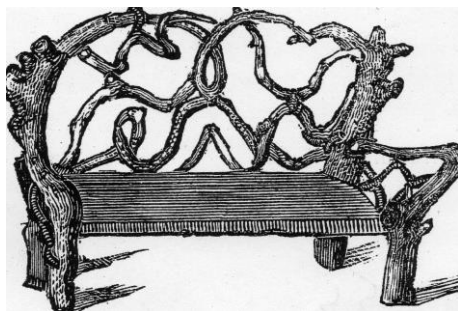
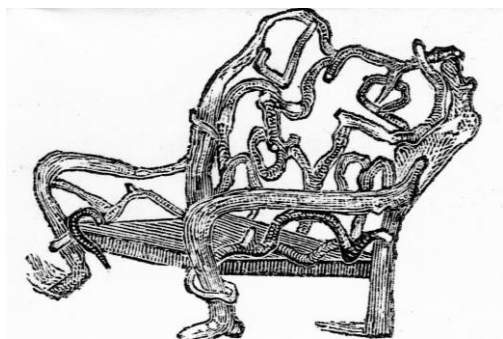
**(Havant Thicket has been sometimes called a chace, which was a privileged place for deer and beasts of the forest, and not endowed with the liberties of the forest, nor enclosed, and frequently extending over other people's ground, and was governed by the common law. The beasts of the chace were the buck, doe, fox, martin, and roe. Every man, in the Saxon times, was allowed to kill game on his own estate, but on the conquest, the king vested the property of all the game in himself. No person could make a chace, park, or warren, in his own freehold or elsewhere, to keep in it any wild beasts of forest, chace, park, or warren, without the king's grant or warrant, on pain of forfeiting the franchise into the king's hands. Manwood, 44 and 56.)*

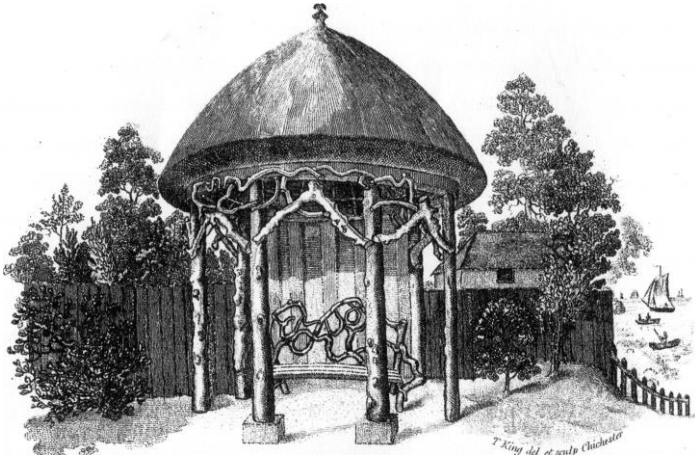
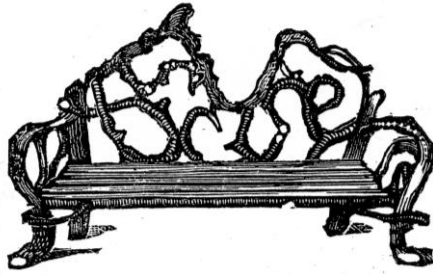
The thicket contains a thousand acres, of great inequality of surface, partially covered with oak timber, with spacious intervals or savannahs of pasture ground. Till lately it harboured a herd of fallow deer, the property of the bishop; a keeper was appointed over them, but all his vigilance, or the severity of the game laws, could not prevent their destruction, either by the farmers, when the deer wandered from their haunts into the neighbouring farms, or by other persons, who shot them in the thickest parts of the forest in defiance of the keeper. At the approach of winter, the springs and other marshy grounds are frequented by woodcocks and snipes. A grouse was shot here in 1800.

Langstone harbour is formed by the island of Hayling, on each side of which is an arm of the sea, where the tide rushes in with a strong current, and forms a broad conflux of water between the island and Langstone.—The depth of the western arm at the entrance, during low water, is 8 feet; along the channel, at low water, 13 feet; the depth of

the entrance to the eastern harbour, at high water, is 35 feet, and up the channel 30 feet; here the tide rushes in with greater impetuosity, and supplies not only the channel which leads to Langstone, but Itchenor, Dell Quay, Bosham, Fishbourn, and Emsworth harbours, at each of which places there is sufficient depth of water for the various trading sloops, brigs, and colliers.

The hamlet of Langstone stands at the entrance of the ford or wade-way, and contains three mills, twelve houses, and a public-house. The new mill contains excellent machinery; but the principal ornament of Langstone is a beautiful garden, embellished with grottos, shady walks, and chairs of grotesque workmanship.





The ingenious owner has contrived to embellish a level piece of ground, behind the hamlet, with rustic ornaments of various kinds. At the termination of a coach road, with a shrubbery on either side, we unexpectedly arrive at a Grecian temple, constructed with great simplicity, with thatch and the bark of trees, where slumber, unconscious of their happiness, his pigs. From hence a great variety of shady walks communicate with the rustic chairs, of twisted and tortured workmanship; from one of these, through a vista formed by hawthorns and honeysuckles, is an interesting glimpse of the sea, with vessels passing and repassing. Beneath an umbragious filbert hedge is the hermit's grotto, from whence the cares of the world are wholly excluded, and every object around invites contemplation. A walk from the hermitage leads to a branching elm tree, on the sea shore, which commands a fine view of the west harbour, Portchester castle, and the Isle of Wight, and, towards evening, the setting sun, with its lustre upon the waters, renders the scene delightful: *Quid pure tranquillet—Hor.*

Fort Cumberland was erected at the entrance to the western harbour, which it commands, about seventy years ago; and underwent a complete repair in 1785, when a trader, from the Thames, brought about three hundred prisoners, and lodged them in the fort. In 1801, there were about seven hundred prisoners, confined in two hulks, the Ceres, an old Indiaman, and La Fortunée, a French fifty-gun ship. The prisoners were confined in these hulks during the night, but in the day time were brought on shore to exercise their respective trades and employments, for which purpose convenient shops were built. Many of these people were confined for life; others for a term of years, according to the nature of their offences; their treatment was regulated by their behaviour, but they were often mutinous, and it required a strong military guard to restrain them in the violent exertions they made to regain their freedom. *(For the more effectual punishment of atrocious offenders, these prison ships have been provided, where they*

might be kept secure, and employed in hard labour, in any public works, upon the banks or shores, under superintendants. (9 Geo. III. c. 74.)

Dr. Edward Bayley, a physician, who formerly lived at Havant, gives the following account of an earthquake, which was noticed here 25th October, 1734:—

“Between three and four o'clock in the morning, an earthquake was felt here; the shock was so considerable as to be observed by one or more in most houses of the town. I happened to be awake at that time and perceive the bed shake under me, with a quick, tremulous motion, which continued about two or three minutes; then ceased, and after a very short intermission was repeated in the same manner, and lasted about the same space of time. I was at first much surprized at such an unusual phenomenon, but upon a little recollection concluded it must be an earthquake, and was soon confirmed in my conjecture by the concurrent observations of my neighbours, and afterwards by accounts of the same sort from many other places, in some of which it seems to have been more violent than here. Several persons in this place say they not only perceived the shaking of their beds, but also the rocking of their houses, together with a rumbling noise of drawers and the like moveable goods in their chambers and other rooms. I am strongly inclined to think the progressive motion of this earthquake to have been from East to West, because it appears from the best accounts I have yet had of it, that it was observed earlier East than Westward, and likewise extended further from East to West, than North to South. It may not be amiss to take notice of some remarkable phenomena which happened before and after, as well as some circumstances which immediately attended this earthquake, most of them agreeing with those signs which have been observed by the learned to precede or accompany former earthquakes, in those and other parts of the world. It is observable, that we have had of late more rain and wind for several months

successively, than for many years past, especially from the beginning to the middle of this month, about which time it cleared up, as the weather suddenly became very cold, with frosty mornings, the wind blowing generally pretty hard from North-West. On Wednesday, the 23rd, the cold abated considerably; it was cloudy, but we had no rain that day. The 24th was very calm, with rain most part of the afternoon, though the mercury stood at $30^2/_{10}$; it continued very calm all night, and rained hard for some time before and after the earthquake happened, but it soon cleared up and we had a strong gale of wind, which rose within half-an-hour, afterwards it continued blowing hard all the forenoon. At four in the morning I observed the mercury continued at $30^2/_{10}$, the spirit of wine at $55^5/_{10}$, having risen about five degrees since the last cold weather." (Philos. Trans. No. 444, p. 362.)

This is not the only earthquake which we have to mention. On Saturday morning, 30th November, 1811, about a quarter before three o'clock, we were visited by a smart shock.—The concussion was so violent as to awaken many people from their sleep, and cause considerable alarm. It was accompanied with a loud rumbling noise. The centinels on duty, at Portsmouth, confirmed the account. At Fratton it was so severe, that many got up, and left their houses; it was also very strongly felt at Gosport.

In 1755, a heap of treasure was discovered in an old house, formerly occupied by the Woolgar family. The following receipt records the discovery:—

9th September, 1755, Received of Mrs. Deborah Ventham, by the hands of Mr. James Andrews, fifty-three pieces of old gold coin, and one other piece of the like coin, by the hands of John Morey, all which weighs twenty-seven guineas, and half of a guinea, which was found by the said John Morey and his servants, in digging for a foundation, in order to build a chimney in the dwelling-house of

the said Deborah Ventham, situate in Havant, in the county of Southampton; and which is my property, as Lord of the manor of Havant, in the said county.

Witness,

JOHN MOODY, Lord of the said Manor.

The population of Havant may be known from the census, taken in 1811, when the following statement was made:—

Inhabited houses	357
Families	398
Uninhabited	6
Families employed in agriculture	139
Ditto as handycraftsmen	177
Independant	82
Males	851
Females	973
Total	1824
Poors' Rate, in 1800,	£996 0 0

Ibid in 1813:—

Single rate at 6d. in the pound,	£ 84 14 9
Eighteen single books in the year.	

Highway Rate (1813):—

	£	s.	d.
At 1s. in the pound,	181	13	4
If a second rate, at 6d.	82	3	2
If a third rate, at 3d	41	1	7
Land Tax redeemed (1817)	£128	7	9
Ditto unredeemed,	£115	12	9
Expences of keeping the poor for 1783	£498	0	1
1784	£496	17	0
1785	£425	0	9

Money applied for county purposes, including vagrants, militia, county bridges, gaols, houses of correction,	£58 0 11
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Nett expences for the poor in 1776, taken from the Returns then made to Parliament,	£375 19 8
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Expences of law business, orders, & examinations.	£15 5 1
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Journies of Overseers & attendances on Magistrates ,	£2 7 11
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Money expended in setting the poor to work,	£108 8 3
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Nett money annually paid for the poor	£415 5 0
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(Abstract of the Return of the overseers, according to 26 Geo. III.)

The poor house is a large old building at the lower end of the West-street. In 1814, it was occupied by 8 men, 12 women, 12 boys, and 12 girls.

The boys and girls pick oakum, when any employment of this kind can be had; at other times go to farmer's work. The oldest boy, 14 years old, generally at service before that age: the oldest girl, 17 years old, but being a cripple, still remains in the house.

A person in the house employed to teach the boys and girls to read, the usual number of hours every day.

The men and women live in separate apartments: are allowed for breakfast, bread and cheese, and beer. Dinner—meat six days in the week, alternately hot and cold; and on Thursday, a bread and cheese dinner. Supper—bread and cheese, and beer.

A master and mistress to superintend are allowed £30, per annum, and house room and provision, and fire and candle.

About fifty out pensioners, who receive weekly pay, from 2s. to 10s. according to their number of children, their wants, infirmities, or age.

Annual expense of supporting the poor, £1,700, being ten rates, at £168 each. This heavy expenditure might be lessened, if the paupers were properly employed.

The poor, for a series of years, have been a great and increasing burthen to the parish. The sea offers a constant supply of wholesome and nutritious food, and under necessary regulations, many of the poorer inhabitants might obtain a comfortable livelihood.

Part of the waste might be brought into cultivation, by those who cannot be employed by the farmer, from whence another source of income would arise; and from the united efforts of the workman of the soil, the fisherman, and the indigent artisan, the poorer classes of society might be supported.

A Friendly Society, or society of good fellowship, was established in 1750, and in its most flourishing state, consisted of one hundred and thirty-seven members, and its funds in the strong box amounted to £200. At one time it maintained seven superannuated persons, at 4s. per week each, besides paying the bounty money for several of its members who were drawn for the militia; but notwithstanding the saving it was to the parish, the longer the society continued the poorer it became. Some of the younger members withdrew themselves, and formed a society of their own, not being disposed to contribute to the relief of age or indigence, without considering that they might become old or indigent themselves.

The remaining members were chiefly old men; the strong box was shut up, and the society expected its dissolution, as there were no younger members to keep up the succession. At length, the surviving members, dwindled to twenty-eight, their funds to £131, and as the purposes of this institution were not likely to be answered any further, the society dissolved itself, after a political existence of 64 years; and divided the fund between them, £4 11s. 4d. each.

In 1776, several of the inhabitants formed themselves into a society, called the viduarian society, for the better support of their widows; and various articles were framed for their mutual benefit. The society continued to flourish a few years, and would have answered the end of its institution, and proved a source of comfort to many distressed families, had not the fund been too soon anticipated, and the principal expended before any interest was suffered to accumulate.

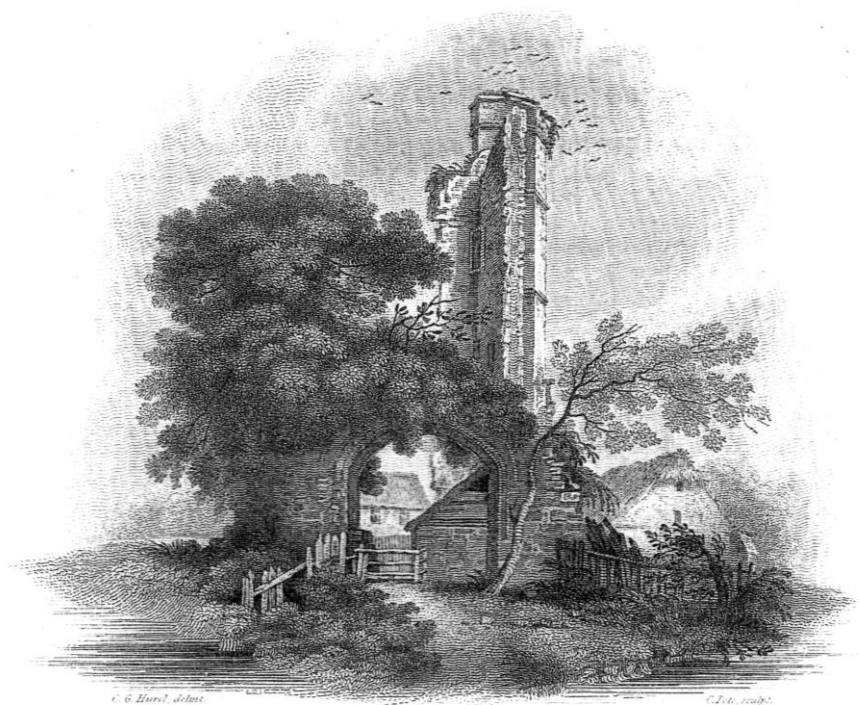
The Fishery at Langstone harbour, formerly a great resource to the poor, is now unfortunately on the decline; its chief produce is carried away by stranger fishermen, before it reaches maturity, leaving to the native fishermen only a scanty subsistence. The oyster is equally scarce, as the brood are caught up by large dredging boats, and deposited in secure places off the Mother Bank, where they remain till they obtain a sufficient size for the epicure. This harbour also produces mullet, base, tur-bot, sole, cod-fish, whiting, whiting cole, dabs, plaice, flounders, eels, congar eels, lobsters, crabs, and shrimps, which are retailed through the adjoining parishes.

There are six trading sloops in the harbour, from 30 to 70 tons, employed in the corn trade.

From fourteen to eighteen hundred chaldrons of coals are annually brought into Langstone harbour from Newcastle and Sunderland.

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WARBLINGTON CASTLE



Engraved for the Hundred of Bosmere

Published by Henry Skelton, West Street, Havant

WARBLINGTON

Rowland's Castle, a small hamlet on the north border of the parish, at the extremity of the beautiful avenue leading to Stansted House, and nearly surrounded with woods and rising grounds. From the remains of an ancient building, it evidently acquired the name of *Roman Castle*; and, in after ages changed into that of *Rowland's*, as more congenial to the sentiments of the vulgar, who supposed it to have been the residence of a famous warrior, for such is the village tradition.

The building, which gave name to the hamlet, stands on the south side of the green, contiguous, to Mayze Coppice; the time of its erection unknown, having never been noticed, as we can find, by any of our topographical writers. Respecting the nature of this building, much must be conjecture; it has lain in ruins for ages, and nothing now remains but a few foundation walls to bespeak its former importance. The vestige of a foundation, consisting of regular masonry, and probably that of the keep, still exists, and forms a quadrangle of 20 feet in the inside, surrounded by walls, 8 feet in thickness, with an entrance at the west. In the corner of this apartment is an excavation, about 3 feet square, nearly filled up with rubbish, which has been the subject of much conjecture. Some pretend, that hidden treasure has been discovered; and, that it was formerly closed with an iron door. On examining it more minutely, it appeared to communicate to a drain or sewer, still visible on the outside of the walls. The building is overgrown with bushes and underwood, which renders a minute inspection of it a work of great labor. The whole space was, probably, surrounded by a double vallum, which still remains on the east, south, and; west sides, with out-works extending to the westward, at which part was the entrance; but the surface of the ground to the north having undergone considerable alterations, it is now difficult to ascertain whether the vallum was originally continued or not. A large

excavation having been made for the purpose of obtaining chalk has hastened its decay; and the parts composed of flints, and forming a kind of bastion, have been undermined, and fallen into the pit beneath. The mound, supporting the keep, was evidently raised by art, and, perhaps, with the earth dug from the inner vallum. From the materials used in the walls, and the stile of the building, we must conclude them to have been of Roman origin.

To the south, on the verge of Mayze Coppice, at a short distance from the above, were discovered the remains of a Roman building, which stood on a beautiful eminence, rising with a gentle ascent from the little valley beneath. In tracing the ground plot, we discovered an apartment, 18 feet by 14, with the pavement entire, consisting of red brick tessera, 2 inches square; the plaster on the side walls still perfect, composed of lime, tempered with powdered brick, a cement much used by the Romans, and with which they composed their durable pavements. This apartment appears to have been the principal one in the whole building, and was considerably ornamented, as pieces of stucco, painted in fresco, were found amongst the rubbish. Adjoining to this was one of smaller dimensions, supposed to have been the sudatory, or sweating bath, from finding an entire earthen flue, with several broken fragments, a portion of lead pipe, and various brick tiles, with their edges turned up to serve as funnels or flues, and placed under the floor to convey heat. Near the supposed entrance was another building, 20 feet square: this might have been a cold bath, as the Romans made it a common practice to use the cold bath immediately after the sudatory. To the eastward was a third building of larger dimensions, the site plentifully strewn with charcoal and fragments of pottery. Amongst others we discovered part of an earthen vessel, capable of holding 12 gallons, impressed in the inside with the marks of fingers over the whole space.

The foundations are now torn up, and the site of the buildings sown

with corn: no further discoveries can therefore be expected to be made.

From these buildings a causeway, with a fosse on each side, extended in a south direction, towards the sea coast; and several other earth-works, now levelled with the plough.—Near the old farm house was a small barrow, which we opened, but discovered nothing save a quantity of charred wood, and a small fragment of pottery, marked with crescents.

On other parts of Mayze Coppice we find black earth, with marks of burning, and innumerable fragments of pottery; a proof that a manufactory of earthen ware was carried on here.

The above ruins, at Mayze Coppice and on Rowland's Hill, no doubt, were in possession of the same proprietor, and formed a Roman station of no small importance. From hence we have endeavoured to trace a track way to Chichester, the Regnum of the Itinerary; it is conjectured, and from respectable authority, that it passed south of Stansted House, from certain irregularities in Lisle's Wood, by the old Pack Horse, inn, and following the lane, south of the park fence, to lord Halifax's Tower; and is again found between Racton House and the park; but as no traces of it can be seen on Hambrook Common, the present road from Racton Park to Funtington has been supposed to occupy the original site, and connected from thence with the ridge, which runs through Lavant towards Chichester, called the Devil's Dyke.

The Romans were early acquainted with the district which lies betwixt Chichester and Portsmouth: this is evident from the barrows, potteries, and earth works, still remaining. At the east entrance into Havant was a pottery, and probably a dwelling attached to it: among the ashes have been found various copper coins in fine preservation; but the principal station was at Warblington Castle, adjoining to which is a strong intrenchment, containing four acres, with a vallum and fosse of great depth, still perfect.

Rowland's Castle lies two miles higher up in the parish, and tradition reports that it had a subterraneous communication with the station at Warblington; but we have never been able to discover traces of any kind of communication, either under or upon the surface. At this place several potteries were established, and the manufactured goods were no doubt brought down to the sea shore for exportation. The buildings there discovered must have been the residence of the superintendant and his workmen; the situation was not calculated for a villa, or residence of a person of note, from its bleak, barren, and dreary aspect.

Coins found at Rowland's Castle*:—

Dioclesian—*ob.* Head, with a radiated crown, and a sceptre, surmounted with a ball, bearing an eagle displayed.

IMP. C. DIOCLESIANVS. P. F. AVG.

rev. a naked figure, with a spear in the left hand, and Jupiter's thunder in the right; on the ground in front an eagle, and in the space behind the figure the letter A.

IOVI. CONSER AVG. G.

ex. S M.H.

Flavius Valens—*ob.* Head, with a band of pearls.

D. N. VALENS. P. F. AVG

rev. a Roman Soldier, his right hand pressing down a bound captive, his left supporting a military ensign, which the Romans called Labarum. GLORIA ROMANORUM.

ex OF. I.

P. Licinius Galienus—*ob.* Head (bearded) with a radiated crown.

GALIENVS AVG.

rev. a stag passing along. CONS. AVG.

Flavius Valerius Constantius—*ob* a Head, laureated.

FL. VAL. CONSTANTINUS. NOB. C

rev. Ceres, with cornucopiæ.

GENIO. POPVLI ROMANI.

Flavius Valentinianus—*ob.* a Head, crowned with a band of pearls,

D. N. VALENTINIANVS. AVG

rev. a female figure, winged; in her right hand a chaplet, in her left
a branch of palm

SECVRIETAS REIPVBLICAE. CONS. *ex.* OF. II.

**After the departure of the Romans, the villa fell into the hands of Saxon invaders, who converted it into a fortress; and its castle, and towers, and battlements, were in a perfect state in the reign of Henry II. who passed several days there in hunting and amusements. (Lyttleton's Hist. Hen. II.)*

On Emsworth Common we trace a strong bank and ditch, which crosses the common from south-west to south-east, and appears to have been a boundary of territory, or covered way of communication, evidently the work of the Britons, and deserving of notice. (*Sir R. C. Hoare's History of Ancient Wiltshire.*) At John North's Hole is a square intrenchment, where the vallum continues wholly on one side, which denotes the bank to have been a boundary line, and the work of the Romans.

At the western part of the common, near the Well Springs, is a bank of black gravel, extending about 30 yards from north to south, some part of which is broken in upon by an inclosure.

At Prinsted Bank was another Roman pottery, the traces of which are still discernible.

Some works of the Britons, which we have to notice, is the long tumulus or barrow, upon the eastern part of Portsdown, called Bevis's Grave. A few years since, in digging away part of the chalk, three

skeletons were discovered within 12 inches of the surface, and a broken spear, lying by their side.

Another long barrow has been lately opened on Portsdown, near the Telegraph, extending from east to west about 80 yards, and in breadth about 15 yards, containing twelve skeletons, some deposited in cists, while others were placed only on the surface of the chalk, and the barrow raised by throwing up the contents of the fosse on each side. The last discovered skeleton occupied a cist to itself, by way of distinction, but too short for its length, and remained in a perfect state. In one of the skulls was a British arrow head; while other of the skulls betrayed marks of contusion, the effects of a battle. This tumulus might originally have extended beyond the turnpike road, as bones have been discovered in an eastern direction, and also to the west of the barrow.

The parish of Warblington is scarcely noticed in Domesday; yet it appears by that record, that "Warbliteton, in Hantescire," belonged to the manor of Borne, which was part of the possessions of (*BiW. Harl. 313. Plut. v. 28. F. p. 32.*) Roger de Montgomery, the favourite soldier of William the Conqueror.

The ancient family of Warblington came into this parish during the reign of king John, and the name of William de Warblinton first occurs in the Book of Escheats and Custody of Wards:—

Terra Willi. de Moncellis in Villa de Cu'pton. ptinent. ad marescautium Dni. Regis et respondet Willo de Warblinton de x lib."

"Manerium de Warblinton est escheata Dni. Regis sicut Terra Normanor, et valet xv lib. et inde habet Mathus, Filius Herbti. x lib. et Willus de Agocillum, C. solid."

"Willus de Warblinton tenet Silefield de Dno. Rege, p. Serjant Marescautie Dni. Regis, et valet x lib. et ipse eam tenet hereditarie."

Tradition informs us, that the last male of this ancient and respectable family had two daughters, who succeeded as co-heiresses to the estate, and resided in the castle in a state of celibacy; and to the piety and munificence of these ladies we are taught to consider ourselves indebted for the foundation and endowment of the church of Warblington. After this period a branch of the family removed to another part of the county, and the manor of Warblington passed into other hands; but the following notices are preserved in our historical records.

Upon an aid being granted to Henry III. in the 29th year of his reign, it is recorded in the great Pipe Roll, that William de Warblington was rated at two marks and a half for one knight's fee, and the fourth part of one fee of ancient feoffment.

Thomas de Warblington was sheriff of the county, from 26 to 33 Edward I. except the 30th; and from 1 to 5 Edward II. (*Fuller's Worthies*.) He held the manor of Shirefield in capite, "per servicium essendi Marescallus de Meretricibus in Hospitio Dni. Regis, et dismembrandi Malefactores adjudicatos, et mensurandi Galones et Busellos in Hospicio pdcti. Dni. Regis." —After his death, Edward III. in the 44th year of his reign, confirmed this manor to Iohn de Warblynton, his son and heir, subject to the same tenure. (*Archæologia*, XV. App. 398.)

In the inquisition taken after the death of Iohn de Warblynton, 49 Edward III, it was found that he held the manor of Shirefield by the service here mentioned ; and the same was found on the death of his widow Katherine, 5 Henry IV. but in 8 Edward IV. on the death of William Warbleton, esq. this tenure is not mentioned. It has been supposed, that the word Meretrices, in this tenure, is not to be understood in its literal sense, but synonymous to Lotrices or Puellas, and some very ingenious and plausible arguments are employed to that effect by the late Mr. Manning, in his History of Surry; but Mr.

Lysons cites from sir Henry Spelman a passage out of the Liber ruber Scaccarii, to prove that the word is to be taken in its literal sense.

William de Warblington was sheriff of the county, 12 Henry IV. (*Bibl.Harl. 259. Plut. v. 28. C. p.68.*)

The name of William Warbleton occurs in the list of gentry in this shire, returned into the Tower by the commissioners, 12 Hen. VI. (*Fuller's Worthies.*)

Thomas Warbleton, sheriff of the county, 29 Henry VI. (*Bibl.Harl. 259. Plut. v. 28. C. p.68.*)

The estate having escheated to the crown, Henry III. gave the manor of Warblington, with the hamlets of Empsworth, Estney, and Watlington, to Matthew, the son of Herbert, and his heirs in fee, (*Fines, 7 Ed. II. memb. 1.*) who resided most probably at Rowland's Castle.

Matthew Fitzherbert was one of the barons that stood firm to king John and his son, and did them both eminent service. He was slain by the Welsh, about 29 Henry III.

Herbert, a son of Matthew, inherited the estate at Warblington. (*Collins' Peerage, III. 271. ed. 1779.*)

Henry III. by his Charter, granted to Herbert, the son of Matthew, free warren* in Warblington. (*Cart. 15 Hen. III. rn.7.*) In another charter he granted to the same Herbert a market, fair, and free warren, in Empsworth and Warblington. (*Cart 23 Hen. III. m. 5. Arms, gules, 3 lions rampant, or. Collins.*).

**(A place privileged by prescription, or grant of the king, for the preservation of beasts and fowl, viz. hares, conies, partridges, and pheasants, and need not be inclosed. (Manwood, 44.). Pennant says, roes, hares, rabbits, partridges, rails, quails, woodcocks, pheasants, mallards, and herons.)*

In 1380, granted to Ralph de Monthermer, who married Joan of Acres, daughter of Edward I. and queen Eleanor. (Dugdale's Baronetage.) She was married at 18 years of age; and surviving Gilbert, earl of Clare, her first husband, she made choice of one of her husband's retainers. (Weever's Fun. Monuments.) Afterwards, sir John Montague, father of the third earl of Salisbury, died in possession of the manor of Warblington. He married Margaret, the daughter and heir of sir Thomas Monthermer, lord Monthermer in Essex, the only son and heir of Ralph de Monthermer. (Collins, II. 67.)

Sir John de Montague, his successor, distinguished himself at the siege of Bourdeilles, in France; and an historian of that period relates, that "he proved that day a most hopeful young warrior, being always in the hottest medley, and doing wonders in arms". (*Barnes' History of Edward III.*) This earl was chief of the Lollards, and in the height of his zeal caused all the images in the chapel of Shenley, Hertfordshire, to be thrown down. He was afterwards concerned in a plot to restore Richard II. and lost his head at Cirencester, 5th January, 1400, when his estates became forfeited to the crown. (*Walsingham.*)

Thomas Montague, his eldest son, was the greatest hero of the age. Henry IV. having compassion on his youth, and the low estate to which he was reduced by the attainder of his father, granted him the manor of Warblington. (*Pat. 2 Henry IV.*) He was afterwards appointed seneschal of the Duchy of Normandy; and during the reign of Henry V. and the regency of the duke of Bedford, became renowned for his skill and bravery, "the dread of his enemies, and honor'd of his friends; by whose wit, strength, and pollicie, the Englishe name was much fearfull and terrible to the French nation ; was both painfull and diligent, redy to withstand thynges perilous and imminent; prompt in counsaile, and with no labour be-weried; nor yet his corage at any tyme abated or appalled." (*Hall. 92. b. 104.*) This brave and accomplished soldier fell at the siege of Orleans, 3d Nov. 1428; his body was brought into England with great pomp and solemnity, and buried at Bisham, in Berkshire;

(*Stow*, 369) leaving only one daughter and heir, Alice, wife of Richard Neville, in whose right he inherited the earldom of Salisbury. (*Collins*, II. 79.)

12th May, 32 Henry VI. a lease of the manor was granted by Robert Danby, justice of the court of King's Bench, and other feoffees, to this earl of Salisbury and Alice his wife, and the heirs of Alice, for the term of twelve years, rendering yearly a red rose. (*Madox's Formulæ Anglicanum*.)

Sir Richard Cotton, knight, comptroller of the king's household, was in possession of the castle, and the manors of Warblington and Emsworth, during the reign of Henry VIII. and transmitted these possessions to his posterity".*

**Henry Cotton was born at Warblington, in this county; being a younger son unto sir Richard Cotton, knt. and privy counsellor to king Edward VI. queen (whilst yet but lady) Elizabeth, being then but twelve years of age, was his godmother He was bred in Magdalen College, in Oxford; and was by the queen preferred bishop of Salisbury, when she pleasantly said, that formerly she had blessed many of her godsons, but now her godson should bless her; reflecting on the solemnity of episcopal benediction. He was consecrated 12th November, 1598, at which time William Cotton (of another family) was made bishop of Exeter, the queen merrily saying, (alluding to the plenty of clothing in those parts) that she hoped that now she had well "cottoned" the west. By his wife, whose name was Patience, he had nineteen children; and died May the 7th, 1615.*

(Fuller's Worthies of England, Hantsire, 1662.)

George Cotton, esq. in a subsidy granted to queen Elizabeth, in the 20th of her reign, was rated £50, for his lands. (*Bibl. Harl. 366. Plut. v. 30. C fol 137.*)

In 1666, Richard Cotton, esq. of Bedhampton, married Elizabeth Lumley, daughter of the hon. John Lumley, esq. of Stansted, and had by her five children, four of whom survived him. By his will, dated 1692, he gave all his estates to William Cotton, esq. his surviving son, charged with the payment of legacies. (*Sir R. S. Cotton, bart. of Cumbermere, in Cheshire, is a descendant of the Cottons of Warblington, and his arms the same.*) This gentleman resided at Watergate, and dying unmarried in 1736, appointed his nephew, Thomas Panton, esq. devisee.

The Castle of Warblington, embosomed amongst trees, occupied the site of the original mansion of De Warblington; and, from the materials and style of building, seems to have been erected by the earls of Salisbury, who made it their principal residence during those short intervals of repose the warlike barons were permitted to enjoy.

The castle formed a quadrangle, deeply moated round on every side, (*The moat which extends round the castle is 30 feet wide, and communicated eastward with a large fish pond, and also with the fosse of the Roman station. In cleansing out the castle moat, the ancient sewer was discovered which drew off the water, and in the south-western angle of the moat the foundation of a building, 10 feet square.*) with an entrance from the west, over a draw-bridge, and beneath an arched gateway, flanked with turrets at each corner; a porter's lodge to the south, and an armoury to the north. The south quadrangle comprised the chapel, 42 ft. by 32; and the great hall, 58 feet by 32, once the scene of ancient festivity and baronial pride; communicating at one end with a small cellar, and at the other with the buttery, kitchen, cellar, and brewery; and from hence were the dishes conveyed to the buttery-hatch, within the screen of the hall. The state apartments were at the northern quadrangle, and a gallery and sleeping-rooms above. The whole comprising a mansion, designed for security and splendor, in which the owner might defend himself and his dependants against a sudden attack, as well as exercise the old bountiful hospitality. In the midst of feasting and revelry, if we trace a picture of ancient times, we might

suppose the warder watched at his station, and not unfrequently announced approaching danger by his horn. The apartments of the castle were numerous, for the reception of the lord and his family, friends, and retainers; and the cellars and stores vast and capacious, for the salted beeves and muttuns. An old English baron lived in state and splendor, and never appeared beyond the castle gate without his retainers at his heels, with their blue coats and badges.

The stone of which the castle is faced was brought from the Isle of Wight, as is evident from the fossil shells found in it, which correspond with those in the island. The mouldings and other ornamental parts were formed out of stone brought from Caen, in Normandy, and, from its fine grain, preferred to that of Portland. The ruins at Netley Abbey, and also the Priory of St. Dionysus, in the neighbourhood of Southampton, exhibit the same materials. The interior part of the walls consisted of brick. *(A glass bead and several copper coins have been found amongst the ruins of the castle, but we could not learn whether Roman or British.)*

The following description of the castle was written in 1633, when in a perfect state, and inhabited by sir Richard Cotton. In less than 20 years afterwards it was reduced to a heap of ruins.

1633. The site of the principal manor house of Warblington is a very fair place, well moated about, built all with bricks and stones, and is of great receipt, built square; in length 200 feet, and in breadth 200 feet, with a fair green court within, and buildings round the said court; with a fair gallery, and divers chambers of great count, and four towers covered with lead, with a very great and spacious hall, parlour, and great chamber, and all other houses of office whatsoever necessary for such a house; with a very fair chapple within the said house, and the place covered all with tiles and stones; and there is a fair green court before the gate of the said house, containing two acres of land; and there is a very

spacious garden, with pleasant walks adjoining, containing two acres of ground; and near to the said place groves of trees, containing two acres of land; two orchards, and two little meadow platts, containing eight acres; and a fair fish pond near the said place, with a gate for wood, and two barns, one of five bays, the other of four bays, with stables and other out-houses.

The castle was in a complete state in 1633. The Cotton family adhering' to the royal cause, was a sufficient inducement to Cromwell, to dismantle their castle; but lord Clarendon mentions nothing about it, nor any of the writers of that period. The common people believe that Oliver Cromwell destroyed it. This is said to have been the fate of most of our castlelated mansions. There is every reason to believe that the Cottons continued to reside there till the period of Charles' death. Sir William Waller, or sir Arthur Haslerig, who visited Chichester, most likely sent a detachment of troopers to dismantle it, when the Cottons took refuge in an old farm-house belonging to them at Bedhampton, near the church, where they resided many years. The castle was not wholly destroyed; one beautiful tower was permitted to stand, as well as the arched gate-way, and walls of several of the apartments: a lasting monument of the effects of fanaticism and rebellion.

The present dwelling-house is evidently that part of the old building which contained the domestic apartments, kitchen, cellars, and brewery. Its walls are of immense thickness, and well cemented together. Part of the baron's hall still remains, converted into a stable.

After the castle was dismantled, its materials were eagerly sought after; and it is certain, that various buildings at Emsworth and Havant were built out of the ruins. In pulling down a malt-house, in Emsworth, several ornamented stones were found, which formed part of the murrion of some large window, probably belonging to the castle.—Warblington-street, in Portsmouth, is also reported to have been erected from the same materials.

The ruins, standing in the neighbourhood of the church and sea shore, exhibit a picturesque effect—its mouldring gate-way, (*Vide Frontispiece.*) clothed with ivy of luxuriant growth, and its remaining turret, appearing above the elms, once the scene of feasting and revelry, now silent and sequestered—

But time has been, that lifts the low,
And level lays the lofty brow;
Has seen this broken pile complete,
Big with the vanity of state. DYER.

The Manor of Warblington is co-extensive with the parish; the estates held under it are copyhold of inheritance, subject to a heriot on death or alienation, and fine on admission.—The widow is intitled to her bench, and the youngest son inherits. A court is held annually for the manor, at which a keeper was appointed to look after the eggs produced on the Island of Foley, lying midway between the channels which flow to Emsworth and Langstone.*

**This little islet forms the high ground between the channels; and many years ago was used as a decoy for wild fowl, and proved a source of great profit to the renter of Warblington Castle farm. A pond occupied part of its surface, and in the breeding season the various sea fowl deposited their eggs amongst its hiili grass unmolested, its only inhabitant being a goat, which for many years was sovereign of the whole Island.*

This lonely isle, no human inmates own,
No worthy heroes train'd to high renown,
Nor hedge, or tree, e'er mark'd the direful spot,
Nor e'er has vent'rous man here built his cot.
Sometimes a solitary goat is left confin'd
To browse the scanty blade, and brave the wind;
Like Crusoe, monarch of his drear domain,
Like him, no friend to sooth his anxious pain;
Forlorn he spends his dreary life alone,
Aud all his joys are fix'd on number one. ANON.

The Manor of Emsworth, comprising the town of Emsworth and its suburbs, is copyhold of inheritance, subject to a heriot on death or alienation, and fine on admission.— The youngest son inherits, according to the custom of the manor, and the widow is entitled to her bench.

Warblington Rectory Manor extends over a few cottages, gardens, and closes of land, granted out to several tenants, by the lords, rectors for the time being, each tenement, being granted to three persons to be held for life in succession one after the other, on death, surrender, or forfeiture, subject to a fine on admission, and an annual quit rent. These copyholds are supposed to have been formerly part of the glebe, and granted out by the rectors during the rebellion.

Manor of Wade, or Lymbourn—Lord Chidwick Pawlet, who possessed this Estate, was the third son of Lord Pawlet, of Basing, and governor of Portsmouth, in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. William, son of the above, was interred within the communion rails of the parish church of Eling, Hants, with a brass monument over him.

May 2, 1739, Thomas Jervoise, of Herriad, esq. by will devised this estate, with Rowland's Castle, and purlieu, to trustees, to be sold for the payment of debts and legacies.

March 18, 1752, the manor of Lymbourn, Wade Court, and Rowland's Hill, were sold under a decree of the Court of Chancery to Mr. Robert Bold, for £2,620, the annual value of which amounted to, £113 13s. 9½p.

This manor holds no court, there being no copyholds under it.

Warblington Church stands a short distance south of the castle, nearly surrounded by large spreading elm trees, beneath which are rich and interesting views of the sea.

The body of the church is 50 feet long, and 40 feet wide, consisting of a nave, and side aisles, separated by arches, resting on pillars. Those on the north side are solid and unornamented, 8 feet in height, including the bases and capitals, and 2 feet in diameter. The arches on the south side are supported by groups or clusters of pillars of singular elegance: in the centre of each group is a small octagon pillar, which is surrounded by four other pillars of Sussex marble, (*The whole composition of which is small turbinated shells.*) placed at right angles; the bases which connect these groups are neatly moulded, as are the capitals, and the latter have also additional ornaments. It has been supposed, that this singular distinction in the pillars, which support the arches, was intended to shew the part which the pious foundresses had in building the church.

Each aisle is terminated by a small chapel, or oratory, 8 feet square, and originally separated from the church by a screen, and furnished with a piscena for holy water.—The windows are elegant, but differ from each other: in that of the south oratory is a barbed rose, which might have been the arms of some distinguished person, whose remains are just by, perhaps De Warblington's.

In each oratory is a stone coffin, of ancient shape; the one on the north being opened was found to contain human bones, and upon removing the rubbish, we collected four skulls, and many other principal

bones, but from the whole a perfect skeleton could not be formed. These, no doubt, were the remains of the four priests, for on the top of the coffin was represented the pastoral staff.



Size of the tomb 9 feet in length. T. King del-et sculp, Chichester

In the south oratory is a tomb of undoubted antiquity: under a gothic arch, lies the effigy of a lady, with her head resting on a pillow, and her feet supported by a lion. The stone coffin was discovered by workmen employed to repair the church, placed immediately without side the chapel, directly in a line with the tomb, and between the pillars which support the arch. The top of the coffin, which had formed a part of the old pavement of the church, and had been for ages concealed by pews, was plain, without inscription or ornament. On removing the top, we discovered a perfect female skeleton, and, being cleared from the dust, measured 6 feet; the right thigh bone had been broken, and healed up before the decease of the person, whom we believe to have been one of

the foundresses of the church. Under this persuasion, the coffin was left open a few days for the inspection of the curious, who were not permitted to disturb its contents, and then closed up in the presence of the rector.

On removing the pews in the north aisle, we discovered a niche in the outside wall, which contained a stone coffin, 7 feet long, on the top of which lay the figure of a lady in grey marble, and more ornamented than the preceding; on removing which we found the remains of a female skeleton, but much decayed by the damp, the teeth were however perfectly sound and beautiful, and the fine ringlets of hair in great preservation. From this circumstance we are justified in concluding this to be the tomb of the other foundress, both of whom have lain here 450 years and upwards.

All the stone coffins are of similar make, but of various lengths from 5| to 7 feet, and in general, measure at the head 2 feet over, from whence they lessen to the feet, where they measure 12 inches, and are made of one solid stone, hollowed out for containing the body, with receptacles for the head, neck, and shoulders, arms, legs, and feet, particularly and exactly formed.

The chancel contains several memorials of the Salisbury family. The pavement originally consisted of small tiles, about 6 inches square, and inlaid with a yellow composition.*

**The period when painted bricks became the ornaments of our places of worship is not clearly ascertained Mr. Dallaway, in his Anecdotes of the Arts, imagines them to have been prepared for the kiln by the monks. This seems a reasonable conjecture, as they were persons, possessed of considerable ingenuity, and their leisure enabled them to display a taste in composing such ornaments, for the pavements before the altar, and other places of superior sanctity about the churches. Those decorated with armorial bearings were evidently designed as compliments to the great men,*

who became benefactors to the several religious foundations. Many of those ornaments, that possess nothing remarkable, were intended to be placed in fours, that number making out the figure. Others were apparently designed to form a motto, but as only three letters remain, no information can be obtained as to its tendency. Letters of this form appear to have been discontinued on the great seal, after the reign of Henry VI as those on the seal of his successor, Edward IV. were widely different. In the ruins of Titchfield Abbey were a variety of mutilated fragments, and two nearly complete of the same patterns; and, as a similarity has also been observed at Wykeham's shrine, in Winchester Cathedral, we are led to conjecture, that the several patterns were not confined to one edifice, nor perhaps to one order, but displayed in various parts, at the will of the artists The formation of these ornaments was, probably, in the following simple manner: in the first stage, the brick received a concave impression of the pattern it was to bear, which was filled up with a different coloured earth; after which the whole surface was polished, and, in some instances, glazed.

These tiles are of the same kind, and many of them of the same pattern, as those in Wykeham's monument. They are now carefully preserved, cleansed, and relaid in a more regular manner" with Portland stone. Those with the eagle, represent the crest of sir William Montague, who in 1335, accompanied Edward III. into Scotland, and as a reward for his signal services, the king granted this crest to be added to his coat of arms, and those of his heirs for ever. (*Knighton, Decem. Script. Col. 2565.*)

On the south wall of the chancel, is a square stone, containing the figure of a circle in the centre, with a line drawn to each side, but we are ignorant of its meaning.

In the chancel are the following inscriptions:

Here lyeth interred the body of
RICHARD COTTON, of Bedhampton and Warblington, esquire,
Son of George Cotton, esquire, and
Elizabeth, daughter of sir George Symonds,
and husband to Elizabeth, daughter of the hon. John Lumley, esquire,
and sister to the
Right hon. Richard, lord viscount Lumley, of Stansted,
now earl of Scarbarg,
who piously departed this life, the 28th of March, A. D. 1695.
Maritum amantissimus, patrum generosissimus, omnibus justissimus.

Here lyeth FRANCIS COTTON,
Son unto Richard Cotton, of Warblington,
and unto Elizabeth, his wife,
who was daughter unto John Lumley, son unto the lord Lumley,
of Stansted,
who departed this life, the 25th of September, 1687,
Ætatis suæ, 12o.

Sacred to the Memory of
JAMES NORRIS,
formerly of Portsmouth, but late of Emsworth, in this parish, gent,
who died on the 19th day of January, 1782, aged 65 years.
And also of ANNE,
Relict of the above, and some time patroness of this church,
who died on the 12th day of December, 1811,
in the 85th year of her age.

The church has undergone but little change since the æra of the reformation, as it still exhibits traces of the Catholic worship; and the confessional, now the vestry, is easily pointed out, by a communication with the chancel, as an opening in the wall still remains, through which the priest, standing at the altar, might see the penitent coming into the sacristy or confessional.

In 1800 the church underwent a complete repair, and sanctioned by the bishop, was new pewed throughout in an uniform and commodious manner, with single pews only, and the pavement was re-laid in the chancel, affording accommodation to the parishioners.

An entrance to the church on the west, under a porch, lately removed; another entrance on the north, beneath a wood-frame porch of solid timber, and of great antiquity, apparently designed for the use of the castle; there is also an entrance for the priest into the chancel.

The turret is supported by handsome gothic arches, and contained three bells with the following inscriptions:

pau: ora: nro.

now: Åw: 191.

wi: u: s.

Two of the bells, having been considered useless, were removed at the time of new pewing the church.

The church yard contains about an acre and half of ground, having received an addition to it from off the manor farm, which was consecrated by the bishop of Winchester, 19th October, 1809. South of the church stands a venerable yew tree, which has lent its sable shade for many centuries, and measures 26 feet in circumference*.

** Seeing that trees be often planted, to defend the force of the wind from hurting of the church, parsons are prohibited from cutting them down unadvisedly, but to repair the chancel, or the body of the church. (35 Edward I. Stat. 2.)*

The rustic muse has produced the following effusions:

John Lear, 21st June, 1796, aged 21,

Here let a parent fond inscribe a stone,
The last frail tribute to a duteous son;
Say, sprightly youth, dost thou on life presume?
Observe the date, and tremble at this tomb.
To health, nor strength, nor youthful vigour trust;
Behold!, here Death has laid them in the dust.

William and Robert Underwood, children,
died 10 and 20th November, 1798.

Twice hallowed dust this humble place contains,
Where two sweet children blend their dear remains:
The storms of life with them no war can wage,
Sad wrecks of youth, of manhood, and of age;
While o'er the parent stock the tempest blows,
These tender children here shall find repose.

William Horwood, who lost his life with four others, his crew,
in the Unity sloop, on the Kentish Knock, 1778, aged 15.

When jarring elements my bark assail'd,
All strength was feeble, and all efforts fail'd:
Ye mariners, who plough the briny wave,
And all the horrors of the tempest brave,
Let my disastrous fate attention claim,
Life's best security's a virtuous aim.

Ann Palmer, 20th September, 1801.

While faithful earth does thy cold relics keep,
And soft as was thy nature, is thy sleep:
O may this pious, humble tribute prove
A parent's sorrow, and a parent's love.

John Tier, drowned 15th August 1791, aged 3yrs. 11 mo.

Thus, when with care we've nurs'd a tender vine,
And taught the docile branches where to twine;
An eastern gale, or some pernicious frost,
Nips the young tree, and all our labour's lost.

Sarah Green, 8th September, 1801.

Here in soft slumber, lull'd to rest
She sleeps, by smiling visions blest,
That gently whisper peace;
Till the last morn's fair opening ray,
Unfolds the bright, eternal day,
And wafts her into bliss.

Mrs. Ann Peckham Beale, died 16th August, 1811.

Forgive, dear shade, the tributary tear,
That fain would keep thee in remembrance here;
Forgive the friend, who (still intent to save
Thy modest virtues from the silent grave)
Would fondly trace, e'en from thy earliest years;
Thy blameless path along this vale of tears,
And echoes back from the approving sky,
"Behold! thy faithful record is on high!"

The advowson of the rectory and perpetual presentation to the church, was appendant to the manor, and remained in the family of Cotton, from the time of Edward VI. till 7th December, 1764, when it was sold off by Thomas Panton esq. to John Unwin, of Took's Court, gent, who in the same year presented to the rectory the Rev. Samuel Torrent, M.A.

On the 17th of May, 1777, John Unwin conveyed the advowson to the Rev. John Ramsey, rector of Stanford Dawley, Berks.

On the 15th November, 1786, it was conveyed to Mrs. Anne Norris, who presented the present rector, on the 15th of April, 1789.

On the 1st January, 1794, Mrs. Norris conveyed the advowson to Richard Barwell, esq. who afterwards conveyed it to the present incumbent, now the patron.

The Parsonage House stands pleasantly in the midst of the glebe, at a short distance from the old castle and church, looking out upon the harbour, over the terrace and lawn, and sheltered on the north and east sides by venerable oaks. Scarcely any traces of its former antiquity remain, its gothic doors and windows having been long since removed. The house contains drawing and dining rooms, a library, apartments, and domestic offices; a large and productive garden and orchard, communicating with a spacious drying ground, and to the west, a coach-house, barn, stables, and other convenient buildings. Till very lately the glebe lands were detached from each other, but by judicious arrangements, are now encircled within a ring fence, divided into enclosures.

The rector is entitled to the great and small tythes of the parish, the value of which has by late inclosures been so much improved that the assessment in 1817 greatly exceeded the valuation in 1789. The castle farm pays a modus to the rector in lieu of tythe.*

**Great and small tythes consist of all corn, grain, hay, wool and lamb, besides fruit, vegetables, and agistment, and are compounded for by the year, by the respective occupiers.*

WILLIAM DE VLEBURIGGE presented to the living of Warblington in 1882. (*Register Book of John Pontessera, bishop of Winchester.*)

RALPH SMALPAGE died rector of this parish 6th May, 1558, and was buried in the chancel, with the following representation, engraved upon black marble, fixed in the wall:



BEFORE THIS MONVMENT LYETH BURIED THE
BODYE OF RAFFE SMALPAGE, LATE CHAPLE
TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE THE ERLE OF
SOVTHAMPTON LORDE CHAVNCELOR OF
ENGLANDE, AND PARSON OF THIS CHVRCHE.
OBIIT 6 DIE MAIJ. Ao. DOMINI. 1558.*

** The arms, an escutcheon within an orle of martlets. These arms were borne by sir Thomas Erpingham, who was warden of Dover Castle in the reign of Henry IV. (Pennant's Tour from London to Dover—Monthly Mag. 1805, p. 535.)*

Mr. PAYNE was rector during the civil war, and a great sufferer when Cromwell drove the regular clergy from their livings. It is not improbable that he might have been superseded by his successor, John Harrison, who married for his second wife, Ann, the daughter of Anthony Prowse, the usurping rector of Alverstoke, and, perhaps, had imbibed the same principles. (*Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.*)

JOHN HARRISON, 1644, Geo. Cotton, esq. patron.

SEBASTIAN PITFIELD, 1677, Geo. Cotton, esq. patron.*

**This is the rector alluded to in the ghost story, told in the Observer, No. 71, [vide Appendix] and stigmatised with unjust*

severity as a libertine and a murderer; but from the best information that can be now obtained, he appears to have been a respectable character, wore his gown, and often amused himself inoffensively; he discharged the duties of His office with great regularity, and presided at the vestry meetings of the parish, as is shewn by his signature in the old vestry book; from whence it is to be inferred that he was equally attentive to the other part of his duties; nothing is shewn to the contrary, and, in charity, let us believe him to have been irreproachable in other respects. The tale rests on the authority of Mr. Wilkins, the curate, who seems to have been as much a gossip as any Aubrey of the age. The situation of the house favouring the practice of smuggling, then very prevalent, and for which purpose it is known to have been used in the absence of the former rectors, some nefarious smugglers might have given rise to the story, the better to conceal their traffic.

RICHARD BRERETON, 1690, Rd. Cotton, esq. patron. He was also rector of Westbourne, where he died, and was buried in the chancel of that church.

VINCENT BRADSTONE, 1721, buried 6th of March, 1739-40, William Cotton, esq. patron. This gentleman left three daughters, one of whom died unmarried 1757; another married Mr. James Wingham, and died s. p. 1784; the other married Mr. John Phipps, and died s. p. 1799.

SAMUEL DUGARD, A. M. was presented by Mr. Panton, to hold during the minority of Mr. Slaughter, at whose request he resigned the living, and became afterwards minister of Gosport chapel, and subsequently vicar of Westbourn, where he is buried in the middle aisle of the church, with the following inscription:

The Rev. SAMUEL DUGARD,
Vicar of this Parish,
departed this Life February 17th, 1776,
Aged 72 years.

JOHN SLAUGHTER, 1752, buried 17th June, 1764, on the north side of the communion table. Thos. Panton, esq. patron.

SAMUEL TORRENT, A.M. 1764, died 3rd April, 1789, Thos. Panton, esq. patron. This gentleman was the son of the Rev. Mr. Torrent, rector of St. Giles's, Reading: he was educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which he became fellow; was perpetual curate of Edgeware, presented by lord Coventry, who was related to his first wife; his second wife was Frances, daughter of Mr. Briscoe, and widow of Mr. Child, banker in London. Mr. Torrent died at Bath, s. p. and was buried in St. Giles's Church, at Reading.

WILLAM NORRIS A. M. inducted 14th May, 1789, on the presentation of Mrs. Ann Norris.

Warblington is a living remaining in charge:

Is rated in the King's Books	19	9	4½
Yearly Tenths	1	18	11¼

In Pope Nicholas' Taxation thus rated (*Tax. Eccl. P. Nich. p. 211*):

	Taxatio	Decima
Ecclia de Warblington	25 6 8	2 10 8
Et est pensionar	0 10 0	0 1 0
Vicar ejusdem ,	4 6 8	0 8 8

The other deductions from the rector's income are:

An annual quit rent payable to the lord of the manor	0	9	0
Land Tax (since redeemed)			
Poor Rate			
Highway Rate			

BAPTISMS.

The oldest register of baptisms appears to have been about 1660, the time of the Restoration, and contains the entry of several baptisms as far back as 1631, and continued to 1060, fairly written in the same hand, from which it is conjectured that the old registers were lost during the civil war, and this register was begun by inserting such names as could be collected of persons, baptised during that interval, this remark applies equally to the registers of marriages and burials which are bound up in the same book, and commence in the same manner.

The registers are lost irrecoverably for a long series of years previous to this period, and it seems that when Mr. Harrison came to the living he endeavoured to supply the loss of the register for a few years preceding his induction; the entries which he made were the result of enquiries in the parish, and he recovered as many entries as his parishioners' memories could furnish. There is no register in Mr. Payne's hand writing, it is therefore probably he took the register books with him when driven from his living.

In 1660, the entries of baptisms proceed with tolerable regularity to the 25th January, 1734⁴/₅.

The next register commences 2d May, 1736, after an interval of fifteen months, and is continued to 6th January, 1760, with the following chasms:—from July to December, 1744—from October, 1745, to March, 1746.

The next register commences January, 1760, and is continued to 18th October, 1787, regularly and correctly kept.

The next book commences 8th November, 1787, and is regularly kept until December, 1808.

The next book commences January, 1809, and is continued to the end

of the year 1812, when the new register books, as directed by the Act of 52 Geo. III. take place.

MARRIAGES.

The most ancient register of marriages commences with the entry of several marriages from 1644 to 1660, which being all written in the same hand, and apparently at the same time, are presumed to be recorded from the best information that could be procured of such marriages having been solemnized during the above period, and afterwards continued to March, 1735⁵/₆.

The next book on paper commences April, 1736, and is continued to February, 1754. The leaves of this book are so much damaged and injured by damp, that some of the entries are not legible.

The next book commences in May, 1754, in pursuance of the act 26 Geo. II. c. 33. and is regularly kept until October, 1792, and in good preservation.

The next book begins in January, 1793, and continued to the end of the year 1812.

BURIALS.

The entries of burials commence in 1647, and are continued in the same hand writing until 1660; from which time the entries appear to have been made, as occasion required, to the end of the book, which concludes 9th March, 1734⁴/₅, and no omission appears.

The entries of burials in 1658, 1663, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, and 1673, are unusually frequent, and mark an uncommon mortality in those years.

The next book commences 14th April, 1736, and is continued with apparent accuracy, and without interruption, till December, 1759.

The next register commences 8th February, 1760, and kept regularly

till its conclusion, 11th July, 1787.

The next register commences 27th July, 1787, and is regularly kept till the end of the year 1808.

The last commences at 1808, and concludes with 1812.

Goodman Pescod buried 9th October, 1708.

Goodman Austin, of Rowland's Castle, buried 27th March, 1709.

Goody Harding buried March 26, 1713.

EMSWORTH

The town of Emsworth is built at the extreme corner of the county towards Sussex, upon a knowle, adjoining the sea, and rose from a fishing hamlet to its present populous and flourishing state.

In 1801 the place contained 1171 inhabitants. In 1813 it contained 1358, which shews an increase of 187 souls in a period of 10 years.

In 1789 the inhabitants erected a chapel, by subscription, for the performance of divine worship, dedicated to St. Peter. The officiating minister is maintained by a stipend arising from the rent of pews. The Rev. Daniel Davies, B. D. is the present minister.

The foundation stone, marked D. O. M. was laid by the rector of the parish 10th July, 1789. In digging the foundation the workmen found a small brass cross, about 3 inches long, opening with a joint, as if intended for the reception of some costly relic.

Emsworth is the principal mart for shipping and its present flourishing state is owing, in great measure, to the number of vessels it employs.

At Emsworth and Itchenor, two revenue cutters were generally stationed, and these have been so diligent in the discharge of their duty, that very few contraband goods were dispersed through this part of the country, in comparison to an earlier period, when smuggling was

carried on with greater impunity.

The oldest fisherman in the place has the care of boomage, or fixing booms to denote the channel, for which he receives 1s. annually from each vessel belonging to the port, and the like sum from every strange vessel that enters the harbour.

In the reign of Henry II. the fishery at Emsworth paid to the lord of the manor 8s. 8d. per annum.

The fisheries are comprised in two arms of the sea, distinguished by the names of the eastern and western harbours, and were formerly of great value to those inhabitants upon the coast, who exercised the employment of fishing, and who were enabled to support their families without assistance from the parish, by the profits of their boats; but from the great destruction which of late years has been made in the brood, spawn, and fry, of fish, bred in these harbours, the fisheries are now become unprofitable, the loss of which is felt by the public, as well as the individual employed in the fishery: and for this there can be no remedy, unless the legislature passes an act to regulate the period of fishing, and the size of fish to be caught, as applicable to these harbours.

The fishermen are deprived of their bread by fishing smacks from the eastern coast, which, from their size and superiority of sailing, sweep the bottom of the sea and take away every oyster, and their success encourages them to defy the native fisherman, or run down his little boat, which gets entangled with the trawling tackle of the smacks. This unlawful fishing began about twenty years ago, from Portsmouth and Southampton westward, and from Rye and Hastings eastward, by the arrival of fifty sail in a season; each smack three or four hands on board, working six or seven drags, and catching as many tubs in a tide, each tub from six to seven hundred market oysters, or one thousand of different sizes. The smacks then drag for, and carry away all the stubs, brood, spawn, and fry, of every description, and by such close dragging

the food or nutriment, as well as the protection of the infant brood, is carried away to the great injury of the oysters, and depriving them of their natural support. It is certain, that by carrying away the refuse of stones, shells, and weeds, the spit of the oyster is taken away also, which must destroy the future produce.

The native fishermen are, therefore, not only deprived by these intruders of their former means of subsistence, but the community are sufferers, and, in a short time, this harbour, which produced oysters of great size and flavor, will yield no profit whatever.

Oysters have been caught in the harbour 4 inches over, as broad as a biscuit; but the market oyster is 2½ inches. In the memory of an old fisherman. 24,000 oysters have been caught in one tide, and sold at Portsmouth for 2s. 6d. per thousand.

An account of the oysters caught at Emsworth, and shipped on board smacks, in the season of 1788, independent of home consumption:

Masters	Bushels		£	s.	d.
Spanderman	650	4s. 6d.	146	5	0
Ditto	650	4s. 6d.	146	5	0
Lemon	600	4s. 8d.	140	0	0
Calge	650	4s. 0d.	130	0	0
Underwood	400	4s. 6d.	90	0	0
Brand	350	4s. 9d.	83	2	6
Ditto	460	4s. 9d.	109	5	0
Mumford	333	4s. 0d.	66	12	0
Ditto	300	4s. 0d.	60	0	0
Spergen	455	4s. 9d.	108	1	3
Sanford	430	4s. 0d.	86	0	0
Newman	440	4s. 0d.	88	0	0
Heath	693	4s. 0d.	138	12	0
Carter	256	4s. 0d.	51	4	0
Driver	368	4s. 0d.	73	2	0
	7,035		£1,516	18	9

The oyster season begins 5th of September, and ends 12th of May, after which period the oysters are milchy and unwholesome. Mulletts, base, herrings, and gore fish, are caught in the summer season, from the 25th March, till the 29th September. Flounders, turbot, souls, dabs, and prills, are caught in the winter season, which begins 5th October, and lasts till January.

For the better regulation of the fishery a court, or committee of respectable inhabitants, was formerly held at Emsworth, once a year, at which the fishermen attended, but this has been discontinued many years.

The following is a correct account of the fishing boats employed in the two harbours:—

Eastern Harbour

Emsworth	30	Fishbourn	3
Prinsted & Nutbourn	3	Dell Quay	3
Thorney Island	1	Birdham	3
Chidham	1	Itchenor	2
Bosham	25	West Wittering	10

Western Harbour

Langstone	5	Kingston	12
Hayling North	6	Shut	5
Sinar	12	Bedhampton	7

Laws relating to Fishing, in or near the Sea.

Every person, who shall set up any new wear along the sea shore, or in any haven, harbour, or creek, or within five miles of the mouth of any haven or creek, shall, on conviction before one justice or mayor, forfeit for every offence £10, half to the king, and half to him that shall sue, to be levied by the constables or churchwardens by distress. 3 J. c. 12. s. 2.

Every person, who shall willingly take, destroy, or spoil, any spawn, fry, or brood, of any sea fish, in any wear, or other engine or device, shall forfeit for every offence £10, in like manner, s. 2

Every person who shall fish in any haven, harbour, or creek, or within five miles of the mouth of any haven, harbour, or creek of the sea, with any draw net or drag net under three inches mesh, viz. 1½ inch from knot to knot, or with any net with canvas, or other engine or device, whereby the spawn, fry, or brood of sea fish may be destroyed, shall forfeit such net, and also 10s. for every offence, half to the poor, and half to him that shall sue. ib.

Not to extend to any net of lesser mesh only for taking of herrings, pilchards, sprats, or lavidmair. ib. s. 3.

By a subsequent statute, if any person shall use at sea on the English coast, any trawl-net, drag-net, or set net, for catching of any fish (except herrings, pilchards, sprats, or lavidmair) with the mesh less than 3½ inches from knot to knot, or with a false or double bottom, or shall put one net behind another, he shall, on conviction, after summons before one justice where the offender resides or shall be found, on oath of two witnesses, in one month after the offence, forfeit the same, and £20, half to the informer, and half to the poor, by distress. For want of sufficient distress, to be committed to gaol for 12 months, and the nets to be burnt. 1G. s.2. c. 18.

If any person shall bring to shore, or expose to sale, any fish less than the following sizes, from the eyes to the extent of the tail, viz.

Bret or Turbot	16 inches
Brill or Pearl	14
Codlin	12
Whiting	6
Base and Mullet	12
Sole	8
Place or Dab	8
Flounder	7

he shall forfeit the fish to the poor, and also 20s. half to the informer, and half to the poor, to be levied in the same manner, for default of payment or of sufficient distress, to be sent to the next house of correction, or other common gaol of the county, to be severely whipt, and kept to hard labour six days and not longer than fourteen; persons aggrieved may appeal to the next sessions. ib.

But by the 33 Geo. II. c. 27. bret or turbot, brill or pearl, although under the above dimensions, maybe exposed for sale, so as the same be not sold by retail for above 6d. a pound. And if any greater price shall be demanded or taken, or such fish shall not be weighed and measured if required, the same shall be forfeited, and the offender shall also forfeit 20s. to be recovered or mitigated, and applied as directed by the act of 1 G. s. 2.

Towards the close of the year, when the inclemencies of the season force the water fowl into the harbour, everyone is busy in arranging his sporting apparatus to attack the feathered strangers; not the severest frost or the bitterest north wind can intimidate the gunner, who watches through the night, or attends the shores regularly at day break and dusk; but the best time is twelve o'clock at night, at low water, when the birds are feeding upon the mud, which enables the gunner to crawl upon his hands and knees in search of them, directed by their

cries, and carrying a mud-stock gun upon his shoulder, of ponderous weight, which generally carries five ounces of shot.

A few years ago, a fowler came from Dover, and resided with his wife and family in a little sloop, anchored off Pilsea Island; he ventured with his little boat in every situation, and explored the various fowl that frequented the coast, his boat being just sufficient to contain him at full length, and in this posture he moved himself along in every direction; his instrument of destruction was 9 feet in length, rested upon the stern of the boat, carrying a pound of shot 150 yards with certainty, and in one winter, (1799) he earned £100. The fishermen, unable to excel him, called him the Gunner; and, in summer, he used his nets with equal dexterity.

In 1739, during the severe winter, a swan was shot in the harbour, with a brass collar round its neck, through which was cut the letters R. U. I. The collar was sent to the Duke of Richmond for his inspection.

The tide in the harbour was observed to flow and ebb twice in a very short time, during the memorable earthquake at Lisbon.

A fair is held by charter, on the eve of St. Thomas a Becket, the patron saint of the parish, and another on the Monday in Easter week.

The following is a brief memorial of John Barrow, a native of this place, who commenced his career as a fisherman; he then set up a school, and continued in it for some time, and afterwards gave it to his brother George. As soon as he reached London he commenced author, and published a Treatise on Navigation, a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, with a Supplement, and numerous plates, those upon Natural History coloured, 3 vols, folio, and a History of England, 10 vols. 12mo.

The parish formerly contained the tythings of Emsworth, East Leigh, and Nytimber, but the last mentioned tything is blended with the others, and now forgotten.

The common was an extensive tract of land, lying at the northern part

of the parish, containing about 650 acres, the greater part of which was covered with oak timber, and the lower part with bushes and furze, and saturated with wet. In 1805 an inclosure of this common was first agitated between the lord and his copyhold tenants, and an act of parliament was obtained in 1810 for that purpose, and 371 acres, covered with fine growing timber, were allotted to the lord, in lieu of all his claims to the remainder of the common, amounting to 280 acres, which were allotted as freehold, to the copyholders* in proportion to their claims ; every proprietor of a copyhold house, rated in the poor book at .£5, received one share, and every proprietor of copyhold land rated at 40s. entitled to the same. The commissioners, in pursuance of the act, 20th December, 1810, made the different allotments; and from that time to the present very great improvements have been made, and the greater part of it brought into cultivation. By a clause in this act Cold Harbour Green, containing 6 acres, 3 rood, 19 perches, was reserved to the inhabitants of the parish of Warblington, as a place of amusement for ever*.

** "And be it further enacted, that the said commissioners shall, and they are hereby authorised and required to set out and allot a certain portion of the said common called Cold Harbour Green, not exceeding seven acres, as and for a place of amusement for the inhabitants of the said parish of Warblington for ever, and to sell and dispose of such allotment by public or private auction to such person or persons as shall be willing to become the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and to convey the same unto such purchaser or purchasers, and his, her, or their heirs and assigns: but upon condition nevertheless that the said purchaser or purchasers shall constantly feed the same with cattle, and shall not upon any account plough, sow, break up or convert the same into tillage, or lay dung or any other manure thereon from the fifth day of April until the twenty-ninth day of September in each and every year, nor erect buildings of any description thereon, nor place ricks or*

nuisance of any kind on the said ground, but that the same shall and may from time to time, and for ever hereafter, be used by the inhabitants of the said parish, as and for a place of amusement, without interruption."

The prospects from the upland part of this district are of unbounded extent, and of great richness and variety. From hence, the blue hills of the Isle of Wight, with the intermediate scenery of Hayling and Thorney Islands, are seen to great advantage; and the white sail on the distant ocean, with the pleasing irregularity of sea coast, complete altogether a most interesting picture.

Mayze Coppice is an instance of what may be accomplished by an industrious and persevering man; and, owing to the continued exertions of the farmer, a wild and barren track of land was recovered from the barbarous state in which it had remained for ages to its present flourishing condition. A few years since it was completely overgrown with bushes, and almost impassable, except by a few intricate tracks, and from whence probably it derived its name. In the progress of making the improvements, in grubbing up the bushes, and in removing the rubbish, were first discovered various ruined foundations, the superstructure of which had been removed long since. This was the site of the Roman station, comprising a villa, bath, and pottery, with various earth-works raised about it in different directions, but now levelled with the plough.

There are two fairs at Rowland's Castle, one on the 12th May, for horses, toys, and pedlery, and from the pleasant time of the year when it is held, and the beauty of the surrounding country seldom fails to attract crowds of people. The other on the 12th of November, for horses and pigs.

Census taken 10th March, 1801

	<i>Warblington</i>	<i>Emsworth</i>		
Houses inhabited	51	231		282
Ditto uninhabited	0	15		15
Families	65	268		333
Persons Male	136	557		
Female	126	262	614	1171 1433
Employed in agriculture	81	60		141
In trade and manufactures	6	219		225
Not comprised in the two Preceding classes, including children,	175	892		1067

Census taken 27 May, 1811

	<i>Warblington</i>	<i>Emsworth</i>		
Houses inhabited	61	284		345
Ditto uninhabited	4	9		13
Ditto building	1	3		4
Families	70	329		399
Persons Male	153	630		
Female	146	299	728	1358 1657
Employed in agriculture	23	25		58
Ditto In trade	15	199		214
All others	32	105		137

The following statement of the population of the parish is extracted from the parish registers:—

	<i>Marriages</i>	<i>Christenings</i>	<i>Burials</i>
1646 to 1656	6	41	7
1666	112	112	33
1676	28	74	85
1686	19	60	73
1696	20	124	84
1706	42	181	141
1716	49	159	136
1726	41	230	127
1736	45	161	127
1746	40	164	151
1756	48	186	174
1766	85	206	164
1776	71	288	190
1786	85	310	236
1796	117	383	248
1806	138	406	291

Average of baptisms, from 1790 to 1800, 37

Average of burials, ditto 24

The number of baptisms nearly equal to one in 39

The number of burials nearly equal to one in 55

which is an extraordinary proof of the salubrity of the parish.

Instances of Longevity.

1771	Sarah Bailey	80	1803	Edward Purchase	83
1803	Elizabeth Bethell	80	1802	Ralph Teasdale,	83
1757	Thomas Cooper	80	1779	Mary Duke	84
1797	Arthur Fleet	80	1803	Susan Prouting	84
1769	John Hedger	80	1802	Ann Palmer	84
1785	Elizabeth Midlane	80	1806	Mary Trapp	84
1805	George Norris	80	1762	Edward Knowler	85
1806	Elizabeth Phipps	80	1793	Widow Walters	86
1772	Robert Randall	80	1782	Simon Harris	87
1802	Elizabeth Trapp	80	1803	William Jones	87
1790	James Wingham	80	1798	James Cobby	88
1799	Martha Wright	81	1726	Joan Holloway	88
1789	John Wingham	81	1761	John Holloway	88
1759	Thomas Coleman	82	1798	Joseph Holloway	88
1732	John Holloway	82	1802	Elizabeth Robinson	89
1799	Ann Phipps	82	1797	Ann Wingham	80
1797	Hannah Cobby	83	1778	John Hurst	90
1798	George Morey	83	1808	John Wright	93
1802	John Newell	83	1808	Nurse Binstead	99

Returns of Overseers, according to the Act, 26 Geo. III.

Expences of the poor in 1783	453	4	7
1784	414	18	0
1785	319	5	10

Money applied for county purposes including vagrants,
militia, county bridges, goals, houses of correction. 35 13 4

Expences of the poor in 1776, taken from the
Returns then made to parliament. 402 5 9

Law business, orders, examinations, and other
Proceedings relative to the poor. 2 4 5

Overseers expences in journies, & attendances
upon magistrates. 8 7 3

Net money annually paid to the poor 360 2 9

The poor house, built upon a piece of the waste adjoining to Emsworth, was granted by Thomas Panton, esq. 22nd May, 1776, to several of the principal inhabitants, for a term of one thousand years, the survivor of whom assigned the house and premises to the rector, and his successor for the time being, in trust for the parish. The building is sufficiently capacious for the purpose, and in March, 1814, contained 5 men, 7 women, 10 boys, and 9 girls: the men in mild weather, being old and infirm, pick oakham; the women are employed in needle work and household affairs: boys ten years of age work in the sail manufactory, those under that age go to the parish school. The men and women live in separate apartments, but eat together; the old people have three hot meat dinners, one soup dinner, two cold meat dinners, and one bread and cheese dinner; for breakfast, bread and butter, except the boys and girls, who have gruel; for supper, bread and cheese and beer. Pay to out-pensioners £12 a week.

The master allowed £20 per annum, for collecting the rates, and farms the poor at 5s. 3d. per head, which is paid monthly, and he supplies them with every necessary, except physic, wine, and spirits. The amount of the poor rate for 1813, £1640, which is 1s. in the pound.

The parish school, upon Dr. Bell's system, was established here by the zeal of the inhabitants. 25th June, 1812, and occupies the workshops adjoining the poor house, divided into two apartments for boys and girls, in a neat and becoming manner. In March, 1814, there were 60 boys, and 50 girls, who attended from nine till twelve, and from two till five, were taught English, writing, and accounts. Mr. John Small, the master, who has diligently discharged his duty, is paid £50 per annum. Mrs. Bevis superintends the girls' school, receives £25 per annum. Parents desirous of sending their children to the school apply to the guardians, who admit them at five years of age, and continue till twelve.

This excellent institution bids fair to confer great benefits upon the

neighbourhood, and we may look forward with confidence to a general improvement of the morals and conduct of the lower classes of the community, whose instruction and improvement have been hitherto much neglected.

Soon after the commencement of the 18th century smuggling increased along the sea coast to an alarming height: the smugglers committed great excesses, and, as they thought it no crime to rob their king or their country, they soon believed it was no sin to plunder and destroy their neighbour's property. The mischief they did met with no restraint, and no effectual check was opposed to their audacious proceedings.

The common people met with too much encouragement to resist the employment of smuggling: the master smugglers contracted for the goods either abroad, or with the owners of a cutter, and the teas and brandies were landed at a place and time appointed: the master smuggler hired a certain number of riders, who were paid a high price for each journey, and allowed all expences and half a bag of tea, and, as they sometimes made two or three journies a week, the profits of the rider were very considerable ; but the practice of drinking hard, the severity of the employment, and the hazard they constantly run, more than counterbalanced the advantages.

The smugglers generally made their appearance, loaded with goods on horseback, in a formidable troop, in different parts of the coast; and at Rowland's Castle, from its contiguity to almost impenetrable forests, they were harboured in perfect safety. It was at this place, and in its immediate neighbourhood, the following melancholy transaction took place, nearly seventy years since, but still fresh in the recollection of the old inhabitants, and which caused in the minds of every one the most lively interest:

In September, 1747, John Diamond, with other smugglers, went over to Guernsey, and purchased a quantity of tea; on their return, they

were taken by a revenue cutter, and the tea was lodged in the custom house of Poole.

The smugglers incensed at meeting with this loss, a body of them, sixty in number, well-armed, assembled in Chalton Forest, and from thence proceeded in their enterprize; to accomplish which they agreed, that thirty should go upon the attack, and the remaining thirty be placed as scouts upon the different roads, and give the alarm if necessary.

On the 6th October, during the night, they proceeded to Poole, thirty of the gang broke open the custom house, and carried away the tea. The next morning they returned with their booty through Fordingbridge, where crowds of people assembled to view the cavalcade. Amongst the spectators was Daniel Chater, a shoe-maker, known to John Diamond, who threw him a bag of tea as he passed along.

Soon after a proclamation of reward was issued for apprehending those concerned in breaking open the custom house; and Diamond being in custody at Chichester, on suspicion, Chater, in conversation with his neighbours, declared that he knew Diamond. The collector of the customs at Southampton, dispatched William Galley, a tidewaiter, and Daniel Chater, with a letter to William Battine, esq. a magistrate for Sussex, and surveyor general of the customs, to desire he would take the examination of Daniel Chater, to prove what he knew of the affair and the identity of Diamond's person.

In their way to Rowland's Castle, they called at the New Inn, at Leigh, and enquired the nearest road to Mr. Battine's house; they saw George Austin, John Austin, and Garnet, who said they were going the same way, and would shew them; about twelve o'clock at noon they arrived at the White Hart, at Rowland's Castle, kept by Elizabeth Payne, widow, who had two sons, both of them reputed smugglers; after calling for some rum, Mrs. Payne took George Austin aside, and told him she was

afraid the two strangers were come with an intention to do some injury to the smugglers; he replied, he believed she need be under no such apprehension on that account, for they were carrying a letter to Mr. Battine, which he imagined was only about some common business. However, their having a letter increased her suspicion, upon which she sent one of her sons for William Jackson and William Carter; in the meantime Chater and Galley wished to go, and asked for their horses; but Mrs. Payne told them that the man was gone out with the key of the stable, and would soon return, though she had concealed the key till the arrival of Jackson and Carter. As soon as they came in, Mrs. Payne communicated to them her suspicions; and then advised George Austin to go away, telling him that, as she respected him, he had better go, least he should come to some harm.

Mrs. Payne's other son finding there were grounds for suspicion, brought in William Steel, Samuel Downer, Edmund Richards, & Henry Sheerman, all belonging to the same gang. After having drank together, Jackson took Chater into the yard, enquired where Diamond was; Chater said, he believed he was in custody, and that he was going to appear against him, which he was sorry for, but could not help it. Galley soon after came into the yard for his companion, when Jackson abused him, and struck him in the face. Upon their return to the house, Galley and Chater became uneasy, and wished to go, but they were persuaded to stay and drink together, till they became intoxicated; and whilst they were asleep in another room, the letter was taken out of one of their pockets, and read in the kitchen, and the contents of it shewed a design to promote an information against some of their gang. At this instant, John Raiss, another of the gang, made his appearance; and at their consultation, Steel proposed to take them both to a well, at a short distance from the house, murder them, and throw them in. Another proposed to send them over to France. A third, that they should be kept in some place of confinement, till the fate of Diamond was known, and inflict the same punishment upon them.

Galley and Chater were yet asleep, when Jackson commenced the scene of cruelty by getting upon the bed, and spurring their foreheads, whipping them with a horse whip, and forcing them into the kitchen, their faces covered with blood. They then put Galley and Chater on the same horse, and tied their legs together under the horse's belly. Steel led the horse, and the rest of the smugglers, except Raiss, who had left them, whipt them over the head, face, eyes, shoulders, or wherever they could injure them, and continued this terrible punishment till the poor sufferers, unable to bear the anguish of their repeated blows, rolled from side to side, and, at last, fell together with their heads under the horse's belly; and every step the horse made, he struck one or other of their heads with his feet. The smugglers again set them upright upon the horse, and continued the same cruelty, till they came to Dean, the horse going slowly, when they fell once more through excessive weakness; they were then separated, Galley was placed behind Steel, and Chater behind Downer, and whipped as before. It was then agreed to carry them to Harris' well, in Lady Holt Park, and murder Galley; upon which they took him off the horse, and threatened to throw him into the well, when the unhappy man desired them to dispatch him at once, instead of which they put him upon a horse again, and whipped him over the downs till he fell off; he was then laid across the saddle before Downer, who devised new means of torture, and, being wearied with his struggles, threw him off the horse ; he was then placed astride, supported by one of the wretches, till he fell, apparently dead. They once more laid him upon a horse, with his face upon the horse's neck, and proceeded to the public house, at Rake, and compelled the landlord to point out the place where they had before lodged their goods. Carter then took a candle and lanthorn, borrowed a spade, and joined the rest, who were waiting; Downer, assisted by the landlord, dug a hole below the turnpike road, in Harting Combe, and in this hole they buried poor Galley. *(To commemorate the event, a neighbouring gentleman planted a sufficient number of firs, on the spot, to form the initials of his name.)*

We now return to the fate of Chater, who had been conveyed to the house of old Mills for his better security. During the remainder of the night and all the next day the gang continued at Rake, drinking, and consulting together how to act; they determined at length to return to their houses during the night, that their neighbours might not have any suspicion of what had been done, and on Wednesday evening following, they met at Rake, by appointment. In addition to those who murdered Galley, were John Cobby, William Hammond, Benjamin Tapner, Thomas Stringer, Daniel Perryer, John Miles, Thomas Willis, and Richard Mills; as soon as they were all assembled, and in the midst of the night, they renewed their consultation, coolly and sedately, as to the best method of dispatching Chater.

Richard Mills proposed, as Chater was chained first to a post, to load a gun with two or three bullets, lay it upon a stand with the muzzle levelled at his head, and having tied a string to the trigger, all pull together and share in his death; but this was considered as too expeditious a mode of ending his misery, having determined to prolong his life and increase his torments. The proposal being rejected, they determined to take Chater away from the custody of old Mills, and carry him to Harris' well, and throw him in, as the most effectual method of concealing the transaction from the world.

During all this time unhappy Chater remained in the most deplorable situation, his mind full of horror, and his body smarting with pain from the blows and scourges he had received, and continually exposed to fresh cruelties.

The gang now proceeded to old Mills; as soon as they came there, Tapner, Cobby, and some others, went to the turf house, where Chater was confined, and, with oaths and imprecations, pulled out a large clasp knife, and bid him down on his knees, and say his prayers. Chater knelt as he had been directed; and, having offered up his prayers to the Throne of Mercy, ventured to inquire what they had done with Galley. Tapner instantly drew his knife aslant over his eyes and nose, with

such violence, as almost to cut both his eyes out, and his nose quite through; and, in another phrenzy of wickedness, struck higher with his knife, and gashed his forehead, from whence the blood flowed in abundance.

By the desire of old Mills, they removed Chater from his horse, and proceeded towards the well. Tapner, more cruel than the rest, striking him across the face with his whip to make his wounds bleed afresh, and swore, that if Chater blooded his saddle, he would send his soul to hell.

By the time this dreadful group got to the well, it was the dead of the night, the well between 20 and 30 feet deep, paled round; as soon as they reached the well, they dismounted Chater, and Tapner taking a cord out of his pocket, made a noose, and fastened it round his neck, and bade him get over the pales, which he did with some difficulty. Tapner then tied the rope to the pales, and all of them forced him into the well, suspended by the rope; but expecting from his struggles that death would not soon release him, they pulled his legs out of the well, untied the cord, when his body fell head foremost into it.

They stood by the well some time, and everything being still and quiet, they heard him groan; they determined therefore to procure a ladder and go down, and dispatch him at once; having borrowed one, they tried to raise the ladder over the pales, but surprised and confused, their utmost efforts were ineffectual; they listened again, and heard him still groan; scarcely knowing how to end his life, they threw in large logs of wood and great stones, and listening again, they found all was quiet.

To prevent suspicion they next destroyed the horse which Galley rode, and cut his hide into small bits, but Chater's had got away, and was returned to the owner. It was not long before this dark transaction was discovered; a proclamation of a great reward being offered, one of the persons who had been a witness to some of the past events, though

not concerned in the murders, sent an anonymous letter to a person of distinction, intimating that the body of one of the unfortunate men was buried in the lands near Rake. Upon which a search was made, and the body of Galley was found, standing almost upright, with his hands covering his eyes. A second letter intimating that Steel was concerned in the murder, he was taken into custody, when he turned evidence, and made a full disclosure of all the circumstances. Some messengers were sent to Harris' well, where they found the body of Chater in a mangled state, his eyes starting out of his head, and the rope round his neck.

Warrants were immediately issued, and several of the gang taken in a short time. John Raiss voluntarily surrendered himself, and was admitted as evidence.

A special commission was granted to sir Michael Foster, knt. and other of the judges, to hold an assize, at Chichester, on 16th January, 1748/9, for the trial of the delinquents, who, after having made a poor defence, were found guilty of murder, and five of the principals hung in chains. Jackson died soon after his condemnation; the terror of being hung in chains hastened his death. A printed paper was found carefully sewed up in a linen purse, containing the following words:—

Sancti tres Reges,
Gaspar, Melchior, Balthasar,
Orate pro nobis nunc et in hora
Mortis nostræ.

Ces Billets ont touché aux trois testes de S. S. Roys a Cologne,
Ils sont pour des voyageurs contre les malheurs de chemins, maux de
teste,
mal-caduque, fievres, sorcellerie, tonte de malefice, mort subite.

A FULL AND
GENUINE HISTORY
OF THE INHUMAN AND
UNPARALLELED MURDERS
OF
MR. WILLIAM GALLEY,
A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER, AND
MR. DANIEL CHATER,
A SHOEMAKER,
BY FOURTEEN
NOTORIOUS SMUGGLERS,
WITH THE
TRIALS AND EXECUTION
OF SEVEN OF THE BLOODY CRIMINALS,
AT CHICHESTER.

Also the Trials of John Mills, and Henry Sheerman; with an account of the wicked lives of the said Henry Sheerman, Lawrence and Thomas Kemp, Robert Fuller, and Jockey Brown, condemned at East Grinstead.

With the Trials at large of Thomas Kingsmill and other Smugglers for Breaking Open the Custom House at Poole.

To the whole is added a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Chichester, at a Special Assize held there, by William Ashburnham, M.A. late Bishop of the Diocese.

WRITTEN BY A GENTLEMEN OF CHICHESTER.

THE SEVENTH EDITION,

Illustrated with Seven Plates, descriptive of the Barbarous Cruelties.

CHICHESTER:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY WILLIAM MASON.

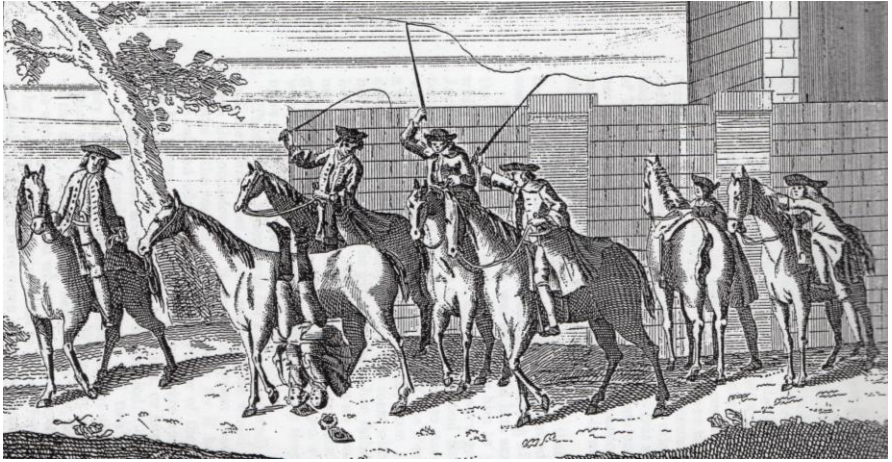
The following plates have been taken from the above publication.



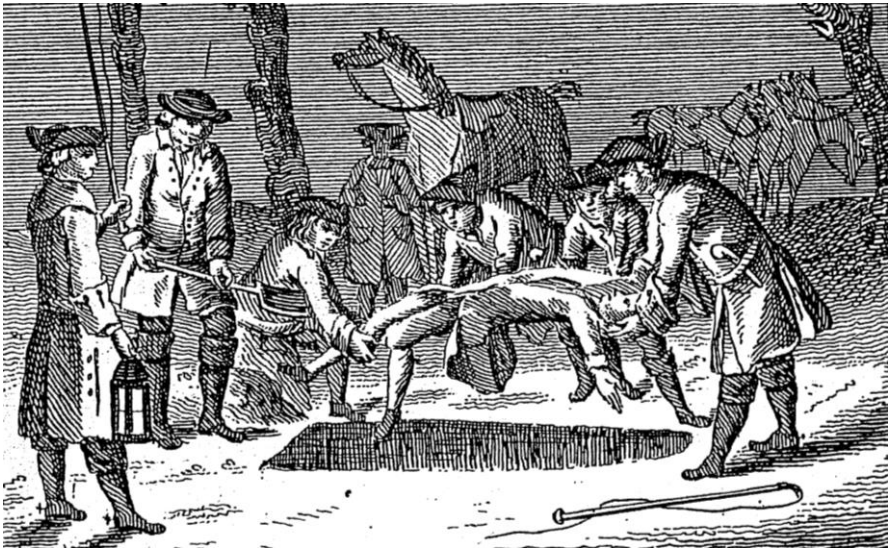
Representation of Smugglers breaking open ye KING'S Custom House at Poole.



Mr. Galley and Mr. Chater put by ye Smugglers on one horse near Rowland Castle. A. Steele who was Admitted a Kings Evidence. B. Little. Harry C. Jackson, D. Carter. E. Downer. F. Richards. 1. Mr Galley. 2. Mr Chater.



Galley & Chater falling off their Horse at Woodash, drags their Heads on the Ground. while the Horse kicks them as he goes: the Smugglers still continuing their brutish Usage.



The unfortunate William Galley put by the Smugglers into the Ground & as generally believed before he was quite DEAD.



William Galley brought across a horse to a Sand Pit where a deep Hole is Dug to Bury him in.



Chater, Chained in ye Turff House at Old Mills's Cobby, kicking him, & Tapner, cutting him Cross Eyes & Nose, while he is saying the Lords Prayer, several of ye other smugglers standing by.



Chater hanging at the Well in LADY HOLT Park. The Bloody Villains standing by.



The Bloody Smugglers flinging down Stones after they had flung his Dead Body into the Well.



The Smugglers' Stone

Near this place was buried the body of William Jackson, a proscribed smuggler, who, upon a special commission of oyer and terminer, held at Chichester on the 16th day of January, 1748/9, was, with William Carter, attainted for the murder of William Galley, a Customs-House officer, and who likewise was together with Benjamin Tapner, John Cobby, John Hammond, Richard Mills the elder and Richard Mills the younger, attainted for the murder of Daniel Chater. But, dying within a few hours of the sentence of death was pronounced upon him, he thereby escaped the punishment which the heinousness of his complicated crimes deserved, and which were the next day most justly inflicted upon his accomplices.

As a memorial to posterity, and as a warning to this and succeeding generations, this stone is erected.

A.D. 1749

(The stone is by the roadside in Broyle Road near to the barracks where were quartered the Guards and Dragoons who oversaw the executions on Thursday, 19th January, 1749, the day after sentencing. In English law, oyer and terminer is a partial translation of the Anglo-French *oyer et terminer* which literally means 'to hear and to determine')

THE SMUGGLERS.

A tale.

At the commencement of the latter half of the last century, and immediately after Byng's unhappy failure off Minorca, Ralph Rogers and Peter Crasler, two young men, natives of Hayling Island, once more visited this peaceful spot in the fond expectation of finding their much loved and never-forgotten home, after having passed many an eventful year, and experienced many a hardship together, as seamen, on board one of His Majesty's ships, then just returned from a foreign station. A singular fatality attended them both. Parents and near kindred were all gone; the unsparing hand of death had swept them all away, some in the fullness of age, and others in the greenness of youth; and their home—that only solace in the hour of toil and peril, the endearing remembrance of which had been unction to their wearied and troubled spirits whilst bending beneath the lash of the task-master and the frown of despotism—was in the hands of strangers, and refused them a shelter. Such of their more distant kindred as survived, looked upon them with eyes of suspicion, and disowned consanguinity. None would entertain the remotest recollection of them, save one innocent maiden, who, previous to Ralph's departure, had, in modest simplicity, plighted her troth with him. To the dwelling of Jane Pitt, therefore, Ralph's steps instinctively wandered; and from her kindness, and from the frank and hearty welcome of her parents, his generous heart soon learned to forget its grievous disappointment, and to infuse some portion of its altered feeling into that of his brother adventurer.

At this time smuggling was carried on to an immense height on the southern shores of Britain : large gangs of daring and outrageous characters violated the laws at mid-day, and set the constituted authorities for its suppression at defiance. It was no uncommon occurrence for the "gauger" and his military assistants to be dragged from their posts, and, under horrible threats of prompt and fearful vengeance, compelled to assist in performing that which they were

employed to prevent. Government, too, weakened by the distractions of its counsels, and the struggles of party, had lost the energy requisite to cope with these depredators on its resources; change in their favour; and they now found a hearty and cheerful welcome, where, on the former occasion, they had experienced nothing but harshness and rude incivility.

Soon after their arrival, Ralph rewarded the affection of Jane Pitt; and Peter, more out of compliment to them than for any other reason, also "changed his condition". For a time all was gaiety and pleasure; but when the novelty of living on shore had somewhat abated, and they began to feel the cares and wants attendant on their new situation, they found it necessary to look about them for employment. No great variety of choice awaited their decision; and even if there had, the little ability they possessed would not have allowed them to engage in any other than the one they had so lately followed. From necessity, therefore, more than choice, they once more resumed illicit trading, and very soon became known to all the neighbourhood as confirmed and established smugglers.

Success at first attended both their endeavours, but a twelvemonth had scarcely elapsed before the fickleness of fortune became painfully apparent to poor Peter. Loss after loss followed close upon each other, and a few months convinced him that he was ruined beyond redemption.

It was at this period that government discovered the inefficacy of her measures for the suppression of smuggling, and that her late offer of an amnesty to those smugglers who should enter into the naval sendee, had rather augmented the practice, than decreased it. As a last resource, therefore, the plan was adopted of offering a large reward and permanent employment, in a civil capacity, to such as should discover their lawless associates, and the means by which the system of smuggling was pursued with such unparalleled success.

Peter Crasler found himself a husband and a father, with no means of fulfilling these duties; without resources for his present support, or

hope for the future; and incumbered by a heavy debt (incurred indeed for contraband articles, but which must be discharged before he could proceed further in his career) from which he never could hope, by fair means, to extricate himself. On the other hand, government had offered him the opportunity of retrieving his fortunes, a permanent and safe employment, and quick and efficient means of discharging the debt which oppressed him. His situation was without hope and friendless, and the temptation strong, besides, he himself had no security against the treachery of his accomplices, and surely, he thought, surrounded as he was by want and danger, there could be no harm in performing an act, which the law had made a duty, and his own distress a moral necessity. His decision was soon made, for his wants were powerful and pressing: his offer was as promptly accepted and immediate relief granted, accompanied by instructions to make all the observations he could, and to attend at the custom-house in London on a day named.

His absence was soon observed by his companions, for suspicion ever attaches itself to the poor and unfortunate as well as to the guilty; and his wife, being boisterously and roughly urged by Ralph Rogers and other smugglers, acknowledged her husband's apostacy. Consternation seized them all, for the knowledge Peter possessed forboded universal ruin. Ralph, in the bitterness of his rage, denounced him a villain, and swore eternal enmity against him, and prompt revenge. He renewed these threatening expressions in his cooler moments, and from the uncontrollable passion he evinced at the mention of Peter's name, and the reserve and gloomy silence he observed on other occasions, it was generally supposed that he meditated some signal act of vengeance. Poor Jane, who could in most matters soothe him into tameness and quietude, found her usual influence gone, and her endeavours to soften him met only by increased rage and vows of animosity; nothing daunted, however, by want of success, she resolved to renew her exertions upon every fitting occasion, and to keep a strict and guarded eye upon her husband's every action.

When the panic which had seized the smugglers upon the news of

Peter's defection had somewhat subsided, they began to take measures for counteracting the effects which were naturally to be expected from it. With this view they emptied all the caverns on the south beach of the Island, and disposed of their commodities at as great a distance from home as safety would warrant. Having made everything secure, they suppressed their smuggling operations until the approaching storm was blown over, when they hoped to be enabled to resume them with greater safety.

Two months had now elapsed since Peter Crasler had left the Island, and the last quarter of an October moon warned the smugglers that the time of year best adapted for their pursuits was rapidly passing away unattended by the usual advantages. Peter knew the use made of the season likewise, and suddenly, in the dusk of the evening, made his appearance in the Island, attended by six dragoons. After giving his party directions to proceed onwards, and wait his arrival at that part of the road in the south parish where the two branches leading from the beach first meet, he hastily and alone sought his home; and in the embraces of his wife and child derived a momentary and sincere delight. Tears, the constant companions of true affection, fell in copious streams from his eyes as he returned their caresses and thought of the character he had assumed to protect them: he devoutly blessed them in the fullness of his overflowing heart, and promising a speedy return, left them to join his companions; not, however, before his wife had informed him of the resentment of Ralph Rogers, and warned him to be careful of his presence.

The arrival of Peter and his dragoons was quickly spread through the Island, and their advance southward construed into a design to examine the caverns. Jane Rogers was one of the first made acquainted with this intelligence, and her mind became instantly oppressed by the most dreadful forebodings. Ralph had left home for Rowland's Castle, three miles to the north of Havant, early in the afternoon, and she began to hope that the sudden visit of Peter and the soldiers was unknown to him. She quickly, however, abandoned this hope when she

thought how utterly impossible it was for such a body of men to advance through the heart of a smuggling country, with declared intentions of hostility, without tidings of their presence being instantaneously communicated over every part of it. She resolved, therefore, since she anticipated the most fatal consequences from a meeting between her husband and Peter, to do all in her power to prevent one; and as she knew not where to find the former, she determined to seek the latter, and to invoke him by the remembrance of their former friendship, and the obligations he was under to her and her parents in the hour of his distress, to avoid the sight of his former friend and companion, but now implacable enemy. With this view, poor Jane left the infant which smiled at her breast to the care of a neighbour, and sought her silent and solitary way to the shore, where from the information she had received, she was taught to believe that Peter had already arrived. As her dwelling stood in the north-east part of the Island, and no part of her way lay near the road, she had no opportunity of either making inquiry for her husband, or extending her information as to the advance of Peter and his party. Impelled forward, however, by her fears, she advanced at a rapid pace, and soon found herself at the caverns, the supposed object of search. Here all was silent, save when the hollow moaning of the night blast, and the sullen fury of the advancing wave, venting itself in surly murmurs on the shore, broke upon her attentive and listening ear. Should she remain, or proceed farther? Whilst she hesitated in agonizing uncertainty, the advance of lights from the westward determined her to stay beside the cavern belonging to her husband until their approach. There she stood, her eyeballs stretched to watch their motions, her mind totally absorbed by their fitful glare, and dead to every other object around.

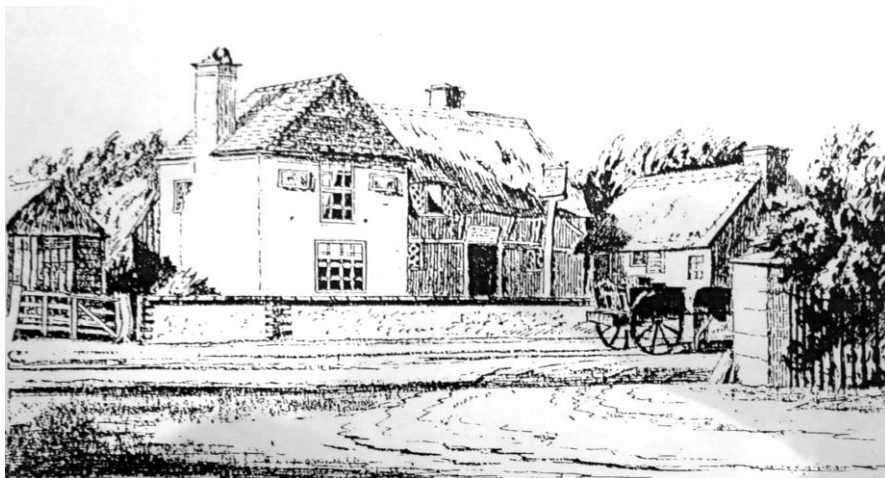
Ralph Rogers had returned from Rowland's Castle earlier than was expected, and was "homewards wending his weary way" when Peter Crasler and his party passed him at a brisk trot, on the road between Havant and Langstone. Ralph soon guessed the purport of their visit, and, burning with revenge, internally vowed to wreak his vengeance, at

all hazard, upon the apostate Peter. Arrived at Langstone, he found that the tide had for a time interrupted their progress. Here he endeavoured to procure a gun, but not being successful, he took boat and reached the Island; where, under pretence of shooting wild fowl (for the season was remarkably severe), he borrowed, at the first house he came to, a heavy mud-stock, a species of musket capable of doing great execution at a long distance, which he amply loaded with heavy slugs. He had been here but a very short time before the heavy trampling of horses warned him of the approach of his foes: having ascertained the way they were advancing, he exerted his speed, and kept before them until they halted, at the meeting of the branch roads, for the arrival of Peter. Here he could restrain his impetuosity no longer; veiling himself under the darkness of the evening, he boldly advanced up to the mounted body of men, with the fixed determination of shooting Peter upon the spot. Happily for the latter he had not yet arrived, The surprise and intensity displayed by Ralph on discovering his absence, awakened the suspicions of the Serjeant of the party, who, observing his agitated and threatening motions, and seeing him armed with a powerful and destructive engine, ordered two of his men to seize and detain him. Ralph evaded the command, by clearing the adjoining hedge on the left, and escaping in the gloom over the neighbouring fields. He did not proceed, however, out of the sound of the horses, but after recovering himself from the surprise he at first naturally felt, on being so near an arrest, cautiously retraced his steps, and still remaining under cover of the darkness, anxiously and silently awaited the future operations of his enemies.

At this juncture the horsemen were joined by Peter, to whom, with an oath of admiration at Ralph's agility, they carelessly mentioned his sudden and singular appearance as that of some mad smuggler. They now moved forward, taking the left-hand road, and soon arrived on the beach. As all was darkness, and no object presented itself to guide them along the shore, they halted for a moment and procured a light, from materials provided for the purpose, which they communicated to

two flambeaux, and then slowly and heavily advanced over the shingle in the south-east direction. .

Ralph, whose anger had been considerably increased by the attempt made to arrest him, had dogged them from the first moment of their advance. Keeping within the fields to the left of the road, he was enabled distinctly to hear their conversation; and having satisfied himself that Peter was now one of the party, and that their intention was to search the caverns, he diverged a little to the south-east and increased his speed, so as to arrive on the beach before them. Having cleared the last hedge, which divides the enclosures from the shore, he ran eastward, close besides the fields until he came parallel to his own subterraneous recess. Here he paused to observe their ulterior motions. He saw the lights moving slowly in a compact body along the strand; and his every faculty at once became overpowered with a keen and burning desire of vengeance. He advances to take them in flank, and sees the object of his bitter revenge in advance, on foot, shrouded in the shades of night, near the mouth of his cavern, apparently pointing it out to his followers! Now is the moment of vengeance he can accomplish his purpose and escape pursuit! Pull of these blood-thirsty emotions, he raised the deadly weapon to his shoulder, and, taking unerring aim, with savage joy, pulls the fatal trigger! Oh, God—a loud and terrific shriek conveys to his horror-stricken and bewildered ear the dreadful truth—the life blood of poor Jane Rogers is poured out by the hands of her infuriated husband—and frail mortality is once again taught the often repeated, and in this instance, fearful lesson, to beware of the influence of passion, and pause on the actions which its headlong impulses dictate.



The White Hart Inn circa 1847. *Drawn by Charles Rogers Cotton*



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